

CHECKLIST OF BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: INSECTA) OF SASKATCHEWAN

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Introduction

A checklist of the beetles of Canada (Bousquet 1991) was published 20 years ago in order to provide a list of the species known from Canada and Alaska along with their correct names and a indication of their distribution by major political units (provinces, territories and state). A total of 7447 species and subspecies were recognized in this work. British Columbia and Ontario had the most diverse faunas, 3628 and 3843 taxa respectively, whereas Saskatchewan had a relatively poor fauna (1673 taxa) which was about two thirds that its neighbouring provinces (Alberta – 2464; Manitoba – 2351). This raises the question of whether the Canadian beetle fauna is distributed like a doughnut with a hole in the middle, or is there some other explanation. After assembling available literature records as well as the collection records available to us, we present a list of 2312 species (generally only single subspecies of a species are recognized in the province) suggesting that the Canadian distribution pattern of species is more like that of a Bismark, the dough may be a little thinner in the center but there is also a core of good things.

This list was largely R. Hopper's project. He collected Saskatchewan insects since at least the 1960's and over the last decade before his death he had compiled a list of the species he had collected along with other records from the literature or given him by other collectors (Hooper 2001). Hooper was tenacious in getting identifications for his material and regularly sent specimens to experts for identification or confirmation of his identifications, thus his collections are reliably identified. Aside from specimens retained by people doing identifications, all of his specimens are deposited in the insect collection of the Royal Saskatchewan Museum, Regina. He had given DJL a copy of his list for review and for addition of records. DJL added records from his collection, presently privately held but also to be deposited in the Royal Saskatchewan Museum.

Methods

Hooper's plan was to show the Saskatchewan distribution of each species by listing its collection records. However, this has not been followed; distributions are indicated by showing the occurrence of each species in each of the province's ecoregions. With a large, poorly collected province like Saskatchewan, providing a list of collecting localities probably indicates more about travels of collectors than the actual distribution of species. Ecoregions are defined as "a part of a province characterized by distinctive regional ecological factors, including climatic, physiography, vegetation, soil, water, fauna, and land use." (ESWG 1995). In this respect then, an ecoregion is an ecological indicator of where conditions similar to those of a given collecting locality are likely to prevail and are thus predictors of the range of the species. The ecoregions recognized for

this study are indicated in Fig. 1, and their characteristics described by ESWG 1995. Some small (and poorly collected) ecoregions have been pooled with neighbouring ecoregions to produce six major and more manageable units. Among these, the grassland ecoregions and their associated insect faunas are well described in Shorthouse and Floate (2010). Some species in the checklist do not have any ecoregion records. These are species included on the basis of literature records specifying Saskatchewan but not giving specific localities. This includes records from Bousquet (1991), for we have not seen a number of Saskatchewan species included in the Canadian checklist. If a species is a new addition to the current list on the basis of a provincial record only, the source of the record is cited in the species entry. A few species were almost certainly misattributed to Saskatchewan in Bousquet (1991), and these we have deleted with explanations as to why the record should be rejected.

This list is intended to augment and complement the Canadian checklist. Therefore we have tried to retain a similar structure. However, some significant changes in the classification of beetles have occurred since its publication, many of which have been published in Arnett & Thomas (2001) and Arnett et al. (2002). We have generally followed the family and subfamily classification of these authors with notes indicating where changes (especially in family composition) from Bousquet (1991) have been made. Within the larger families, species have been arranged by subfamily (which may be accorded full family rank in some other works), but within subfamilies the arrangement is alphabetical by genus then species.

Under each family caption, two numbers are given: the first is the number of species in the family included in this checklist, the second number which is in brackets is the number of Saskatchewan species in the family recorded by Bousquet (1991). Species names in bold type represent additions to the Bousquet (1991) list, but are not necessarily new provincial records for these records may have been published elsewhere. Some important references for the family are cited under the family name. These are usually works that have appeared since 1991, but some earlier references that are indispensable to the study of the family are also included. The works of Hatch (1953-1971), Downie and Arnett (1996) and Arnett et al. (2001, 2002) are important for each family and are not listed under individual family entries.

A list of names does not give any indication of the role and significance of the taxa in the environment. In order to convey the idea that beetles are a significant component of Saskatchewan ecosystems, occupying a wide range of habitats and with a wide range of ecological functions, a one line ecological description is included for each species. Although short, these descriptions represent almost all that is known about many species; in fact for many species there is nothing to say other than trite observations that they occasionally appear in the bag of a collecting net, in light trap residues, etc. Other species are very well known and the ecological rubric then is an attempt to summarize the most salient aspects of the species biology. Very good generalized statements about the biology of the families have been provided by Bousquet (1991) and Arnett et al. (2000, 2001) and are not repeated here.

This list is an update on what is known about the composition of the Saskatchewan beetle fauna, but it is still only an interim report. Many species are known from both to the east and west of the province but not from Saskatchewan and are therefore very likely to occur here. Several diverse groups, notably the staphylinid subfamily Aleocharinae, are virtually unexplored and will certainly produce a wealth of new species records. The fauna is also changing, recently exotic species of potential significance have appeared: 2000 - the rose stem girdler, *Agrilus cuprescens*, a buprestid beetle that has significantly changed vegetation patterns on the prairies (Larson 2003, 2009); 2011- the cereal leaf beetle, *Oulema melanopus* – a pest of wheat and other grasses; 2011 - the ladybird beetle *Harmonia axyridis* which elsewhere has had a deleterious effect on the native ladybird fauna. Along with new crops and weeds, new beetle species appear. Almost any collecting spot in the province will yield at least new ecoregion records. By publishing this list, we issue a challenge to see how quickly it can be made obsolete.

Abbreviations

† - following author name. Indicates the species is introduced.

CU – Cypress Upland. Lower boundary set at 1000 m contour. Ecoregion 160.

DG – Dry or mixed grassland. Ecoregion 159.

MG – Moist mixed grassland. Ecoregion 157.

PL – Aspen parkland. Ecoregions 156 & 149.

BP – Boreal Plain. Ecoregions 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153.

BS – Boreal Shield. Ecoregions 69, 71, 87 and 88.

H: - refers habitat, hosts or habits: a summary of what is known of the habits of the species. A reference in brackets in this row represents the source of a provincial record for the species.

ORDER COLEOPTERA SUBORDER ADEPHAGA

General References: Arnett & Thomas 2001; Arnett et al. 2002; Bousquet 1990a, 1991; Campbell et al. 1989, Downie & Arnett 1996a, b; Finnermore 1998; Hatch 1953-1971; Hooper 2001; Larson 2008.

Species total = 2312 (1673)

FAMILY TRACHYPACHIDAE

1 (1)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Trachypachus	holmbergi	Mannerheim	0	0	0	0	0	1

H: On dry sandy-gravelly soil, in open or in loose leaf litter of alder, poplars, willow, etc.

FAMILY CARABIDAE

The subfamily classification follows that of Ball (In Arnett & Thomas 2001)

333 (314 in Bousquet 1991 includes subspecies)). References: Bousquet & Larochelle 1993; Lindroth 1961-1969.

Subfamily Brachininae (= Tribe Brachinini)

References: Erwin 1970.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Brachinus	cyanochroaticus	Erwin	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: At the edges of ponds; larva presumably parasitoid of hydrophilid pupae.								
Brachinus	quadripennis	Dejean	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: In moist meadows along creek valley; larva parasitoid of hydrophilid pupae?.								

Subfamily Carabinae (= Tribes Carabini and Cychrini)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Calosoma	calidum	(Fabricius)	0	1	1	1	1	0
H: In open, rather dry fields with low vegetation.								
Calosoma	frigidum	Kirby	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: In fescue-potentilla grasslands and open aspen woodland.								
Calosoma	lepidum	LeConte	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Rather xerophilous, confined to the open prairie.								
Calosoma	luxatum	Say	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Pronouncedly xerophilous, in particular on sandy short- or mixed-grass prairie.								
Calosoma	moniliatum	(LeConte)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: On open moist grasslands; beetles diurnally active in early spring.								
Calosoma	obsoletum	Say	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Open prairie, also cultivated fields.								
Carabus	chamissonis	Fischer	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Open, dry sites within the boreal forest region.								
Carabus	maeander	Fischer†	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Rather hygrophilous, on moist ground with rich vegetation, often in carex bogs.								
Carabus	nemoralis	Muller	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Synanthropic, on cultivated ground and gardens in cities, in riverine woods.								
Carabus	serratus	Say	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Rather xerophilous, on open ground with sparse vegetation, also dry woodland glades.								
Carabus	taedatus	Fabricius	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Xerophilous, on open sandy-gravelly soil; also open coniferous forests.								
Sphaeroderus	nitidicollis	Chevrolat	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Forest species, in moist places with leaf litter and mosses, under deciduous bushes.								

Subfamily Cicindelinae (= Tribe Cicindelini)

References: Acorn 2001, Wallis 1961, Pearson et al.2006.

Genus	Subgenus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cicindela	Cicindela	decemnotata	Say	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Sparsely vegetated clay, sandy-clay or gravel soil, usually on or near south facing hillsides.									
Cicindela	Cicindela	duodecimguttata	Dejean	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Moist clay or clay-mixed sand near edge of rivers or lakes where low, scattered vegetation begins.									
Cicindela	Cicindela	formosa	Say	0	1	1	0	0	0

H: Sandy blow-outs, edge of dunes where there scattered plants with intervening areas of sand.						
Cicindela	Cicindela	fulgida	Say	0	1	1 0 0 0
H: Moist saline or alkaline clay soil, at edges of alkaline ponds and along saline seeps in coulees.						
Cicindela	Cicindela	hirticollis	Say	0	1	1 1 0 1
H: Dry, light-colored sand, usually in vicinity of water, i.e beach dunes or dunes adjacent to rivers.						
Cicindela	Tribonia	lengi	Horn	0	1	1 1 1 0
H: Dry sand, sand dunes, blowouts, roadsides in prairies, along jack pine ridges in boreal forest.						
Cicindela	Ellipsoptera	lepida	Dejean	0	1	1 0 0 0
H: Open white or pale yellow loose sand of dunes, away from vegetation.						
Cicindela	Cicindela	limbalis	Klug	0	1	1 1 1 0
H: Banks of heavy clay which are quite steep and bare, in moist grasslands and parkland areas.						
Cicindela	Cicindela	limbata hyperborea	LeConte	0	0	0 0 1 1
H: Sandy soil of blow-outs, road cuts, dunes (e.g. Athabasca sand dunes) of boreal forest.						
Cicindela	Cicindela	limbata nympha	Casey	0	1	1 1 1 0
H: Sandy areas, dunes, blowouts, etc., similar to C.I. hyperborea but in parklands and grasslands.						
Cicindela	Cicindela	longilabris	Say	0	0	0 0 1 1
H: Sandy (packed to loose) areas in or adjacent to coniferous (often pine) forest.						
Cicindela	Cicindela	nebraskana	Casey	1	1	1 1 0 0
H: Grasslands, usually on heavy clay soil, also on packed clay-sand such as between dunes.						
Cicindela	Ellipsoptera	nevadica	LeConte	0	1	0 0 0 0
H: On wet mud, along the margins of saline or alkaline lakes and streams.						
Cicindela	Cicindelidia	punctulata	Olivier	0	1	1 0 0 0
H: Dry packed sandy loam, on paths and slough margins as well as on dry, sparsely grassed prairie.						
Cicindela	Cicindela	purpurea	Olivier	1	1	1 1 1 0
H: Prairie where grass is discontinuous with open spots, usually on clay soil or loam.						
Cicindela	Cicindela	repanda	Dejean	1	1	1 1 1 1
H: Heavy, moist soil along water, especially on mud flats and sandy bars near the water's edge.						
Cicindela	Cicindela	scutellaris	Say	0	1	0 0 0 0
H: Sandy blow-outs, dune margins where sand is loose and the vegetation discontinuous to sparse.						
Cicindela	Cylindera	terricola	Say	0	1	1 0 0 0
H: Clay soil, often alkaline, with sparse vegetation in dry sites, often at base of cloulee hills.						
Cicindela	Tribonia	tranquebarica	Herbst	1	1	1 1 1 1
H: Moist clay, sometimes alkaline, but almost anywhere there is bare ground amongst vegetation.						

Subfamily Elaphrinae (= Tribe Elaphrini)

Reference: Goulet 1983.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Blethisa	julii	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: At border of ponds where spots of soft, wet mud, alternate with moss carpets.								
Blethisa	multipunctata	(Linne)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Margin of lakes and ponds, on soft soil among Carex and mosses but not Sphagnum.								
Blethisa	quadricollis	Haldeman	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In bogs, at border of pools in Sphagnum often with Vaccinium oxycoccus and Myrica gale.								
Elaphrus	americanus	Dejean	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On sun-exposed, wet beaches, usually on quite firm organic or coarse soil.								
Elaphrus	californicus	Mannerheim	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Usually on clay beaches, free of vegetation, along creeks, dugouts and ditches.								
Elaphrus	clairvillei	Kirby	1	1	1	1	1	1

H: On soft wet organic mud in the shade of sedges, taller vegetation or trees.

Elaphrus lapponicus Gyllenhal 0 0 0 0 1 0

H: Hygrophilous, in mosses (not Sphagnum) around trickles and seepage areas.

Elaphrus lecontei Crotch 0 1 1 1 1 0

H: Edge of alkaline ponds on bare mud or sand, and in wrack on larger saline lakes.

Elaphrus olivaceus LeConte 1 0 1 1 1 0

H: At border of small, eutrophic waters with rich vegetation, but bare in spots.

Subfamily Harpalinae (= Tribes Pterostichini, Zabrinini, Harpalini, Licinini, Callistini, Platynini, Lebiini)

Genus	Subgenus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
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Acupalpus		canadensis	Casey	0	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Very hygrophilous; among carex vegetation at the borders of ponds and pools.

Acupalpus		carus	(LeConte)	0	0	1	0	0	0
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H: Very hygrophilous; collected along a ditch and in a marsh with dense vegetation.

Agonum	Agonum	affine	Kirby	1	0	0	0	1	0
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H: At border of ponds and in swamps with dense vegetation and a carpet of mosses (not sphagnum).

Agonum	Europhilus	anchomenoides	Randall	1	1	1	1	1	1
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H: Hygrophilous; near water on moist soil which is bare or with sparse vegetation.

Agonum	Agonum	corvus	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: At the margin of sloughs, on clayish soil.

Agonum	Agonum	cupreum	Dejean	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: In open country with sparse vegetation, on more or less sandy soil; most abundant on prairie.

Agonum	Agonum	cupripenne	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	1
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H: In open country, often on gravel or sand, where the soil is not too dry and the vegetation thin.

Agonum	Stictanclus	decorum	(Say)	0	1	0	0	0	0
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H: At the edge of standing water, on wet clayish soil with rich vegetation.

Agonum	Stereagonum	errans	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Hygrophilous, at edge of standing waters (sometimes saline), usually on sandy clay with little vegetation

Agonum	Stictanclus	extensicolle	(Say)	0	1	1	0	0	0
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H: Under rocks and wrack at the margin of lake; on sandy to clay soils.

Agonum	Platynomicrus	ferruginosum	(Dejean)	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Very hygrophilous; at the margin of standing waters, often small ponds, on soft clay or mud.

Agonum	Europhilus	gratosum	(Mannerheim)	1	1	1	1	1	1
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H: On open, moderately moist, firm ground, usually with Carex, sometimes Sphagnum.

Agonum	Agonum	harrisii	LeConte	0	0	1	0	0	0
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H: In eutrophic marshes and at the border of ponds, on soft organic soil with rich vegetation.

Agonum	Europhilus	lutulentum	(LeConte)	0	0	1	1	0	0
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H: Hhygrophilous; at the margin of standing or slowly running waters; among dense vegetation.

Agonum	Agonum	melanarium	Dejean	0	0	0	0	0	1
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H: On soft, wet clay or organic soil near water; also under bushes and deciduous trees on wet humus.

Agonum	Agonum	metallesens	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	1
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H: At border of standing eutrophic waters, in dense vegetation on clay mixed organic soil.

Agonum	Agonum	mutatum	(Gemming & Harold)	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Hygrophilous, exclusively in peat bogs and mostly in Sphagnum close to water.

Agonum	Platynomicrus	nigriceps	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	1
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H: Hygrophilous, often climbing among plants (Carex and Typha) growing in the water.

Agonum	Platynomicrus	piceolum	(LeConte)	1	1	0	1	0	0
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H: Usually near rivers, among leaf litter or on bare or sparsely vegetated shaded soil away from water.									
Agonum	Europhilus	picicornoides	Lindroth	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: On lake shores, on wet clay or clay-sand, where vegetation is quite thin, or in leaf litter.									
Agonum	Agonum	placidum	Say	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In open, usually sandy country, often on cultivated soil among weedy vegetation; often at light.									
Agonum	Agonum	propinquum	(Gemminger & Harold)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: At border of standing waters; on firm usually organic soil with moderately dense vegetation.									
Agonum	Agonum	quinquepunctatum	Motschulsky	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Reported from a peat-bog and a boggy area.									
Agonum	Europhilus	retractum	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: A forest insect living among leaf-litter, usually under aspen or willow.									
Agonum	Europhilus	simile	Kirby	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Hygophilous; at the margin of ponds and pools with dense vegetation of sedges.									
Agonum	Europhilus	sordens	Kirby	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On moist, firm soil with moderately dense vegetation; also amongst leaves under willow bushes.									
Agonum	Agonum	subsericeum	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Near water, both rivers and ponds; usually on clay with scarce vegetation.									
Agonum	Europhilus	superioris	Lindroth 1966	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In marshes with open water; amongst vegetation consisting of Typha, Carex, Equisetum, etc.									
Agonum	Europhilus	thoreyi	Dejean	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: At the margin of standing water or in marshes, on soft, rich organic soil with dense vegetation.									
Amara	Amara	aeneopolita	Casey	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Occurs on open rather dry grassland on firm soil, probably always moraine.									
Amara	Zezea	angustata	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: In open meadows; observed climbing grasses (Poa) and feeding on unripe seeds									
Amara	Bradytus	apricaria	(Paykull) †	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On open, dry ground with carpet of often weedy vegetation; favored by human activity.									
Amara	Bradytus	avida	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On open, moderately dry, often sandy, ground; regularly on disturbed ground with weeds.									
Amara	Curtonotus	carinata	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In moderately moist grassland, with sandy to clayish soil, often near alkaline water.									
Amara	Amara	coelebs	Hayward	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: A prairie species, occurring on dry, sandy fields with grass, Artemisia etc.									
Amara	Amara	confusa	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In dry often disturbed sites of clay-mixed gravel and sparse vegetation, under dandelion rosettes.									
Amara	Amara	convexa	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Xerophilous, confined to dry, open grassland, usually on sand; most abundant on the prairie.									
Amara	Amara	cupreolata	Putzeys	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Found in sandy gravel-pits with sparse but tall vegetation, mainly of weeds.									
Amara	Celia	discors	Kirby	0	1	1	1	1	1
H: On open, sandy, rather dry ground with sparse vegetation, usually on moraine.									
Amara	Amara	ellipsis	Casey	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On open, rather dry fields, with meadow or weed vegetation; on sandy or gravelly soil.									
Amara	Amara	erratica	(Duftschmid)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: In open country with grass or meadow vegetation, usually on sandy moraine; boreal - subarctic.									
Amara	Amara	farcta	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: In open dry country, often near alkaline water; also among weeds near human habitation.									
Amara	Bradytus	glacialis	(Mannerheim)	0	0	0	0	0	1

H: On flat, barren sandy banks of rivers, often in the inundation area, but where the soil is dry.									
Amara	Curtonotus	hyperborea	Dejean	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: On sandy rather dry soil; often among dry leaves of Salix or Alnus; northern - boreal.									
Amara	Amara	impuncticollis	(Say)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: On moderately dry sites with rich, often weedy, vegetation; favored by human activity.									
Amara	Curtonotus	lacustris	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Found near alkaline ponds, on rather dry clayish soil with patchy grass.									
Amara	Amara	laevipennis	Kirby	1	0	0	1	1	1
H: On open country with grass or meadow vegetation, usually on sandy moraine.									
Amara	Bradytus	laticornis	(Kirby)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: On well drained dry sandy soil, such as moraine or gravel pits.									
Amara	Amara	littoralis	Mannerheim	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In open, moderately dry country, often on disturbed soil with rich, weedy vegetation.									
Amara	Amara	lunicollis	Schiodte	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Mainly boreal; on open, not too dry grassland, on gravelly or peaty soil.									
Amara	Celia	musculis	(Say)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In open, dry, usually sandy country, with scarce vegetation, e.g. sandpits.									
Amara	Percosia	obesa	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On dry, sun-exposed, usually sandy soil, with sparse vegetation.									
Amara	Zezea	pallipes	Kirby	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On clay, sometimes near saline waters but in some distance from shore and amongst vegetation.									
Amara	Amara	patruelis	Dejean	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: On open, rather dry ground with sparse vegetation, often among weeds near human habitations.									
Amara	Celia	pseudobrunnea	Lindroth	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Northern species, found among leaves under bushes on sandy moraine.									
Amara	Celia	quenseli	(Schonherr)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Xerophilous, occurring on more or less sandy soil in exposed sites.									
Amara	Bradytus	schwarzi	Hayward	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: On dry sandy-gravel soil, among leaves and grass under small bushes.									
Amara	Zezea	scitula	Zimmermann	0	1	1	1	1	0
H: Often on clay near saline waters but a distance from the shore, among vegetation.									
Amara	Celia	sinuosa	(Casey)	1	0	1	1	1	1
H: On open, dry, sandy or gravelly ground, usually moraine, with sparse and low vegetation.									
Amara	Curtonotus	thoracica	Hayward	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: A prairie species in grasslands and weedy areas.									
Amara	Curtonotus	torrida	(Panzer)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Boreal but confined to open, rather dry country with vegetation of grasses etc.									
Amphasia		sericea	(Harris)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: In open grasslands; observed feeding in heads of Poa and Agrostis									
Anisodactylus	Anadaptus	discoideus	Dejean	1	0	1	1	0	0
H: On dry, open sandy spots.									
Anisodactylus	Anisodactylus	harrisii	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On moderately moist meadow ground, often near water.									
Anisodactylus	Anisodactylus	nigrita	Dejean	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Usually on sand-mixed clay near water where the vegetation forms a dense depressed carpet.									
Anisodactylus	Anadaptus	pitychrous	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: not recorded.									
Anisodactylus	Anadaptus	sanctaecrucis	(Fabricius)	1	1	1	1	1	0

H: Occurs near water among dense vegetation of grasses, etc.									
Anisodactylus	Spongopus	verticalis	(LeConte)	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: In moist deciduous forest, on clay mixed with humus.									
Apristus		latens	(LeConte)	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: On dry sand and gravel.									
Axinopalpus		biplagiatus	(Dejean)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: On dry, clay to sandy soil, with sparse vegetation.									
Badister		neopulchellus	Lindroth	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In sites with rich, tall marsh vegetation, shaded by bushes such as Salix, Cornius, Acer, Ulmus.									
Badister		obtus	LeConte	1	0	1	0	1	0
H: Taken among leaves on rather moist soil in shaded position.									
Bradycellus	Stenocellus	congener	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On clayish, rather dry soil, usually near water, e.g. saline ponds, but not confined to such places.									
Bradycellus	Catharellus	lecontei	Csiki	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: In open areas on somewhat moist, clayish soil, e.g. marshy meadows, border of small pools.									
Bradycellus	Triliarthrus	lugubris	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In moist sites such as shaded soil under bushes, in wet meadows, among heaps of grass.									
Bradycellus	Stenocellus	neglectus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: On open, dry, gravelly ground, usually moraine, with sparse low vegetation.									
Bradycellus	Stenocellus	nigerrimus	Lindroth	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Margin of sloughs and ponds, often saline; on clayish, not too wet soil.									
Bradycellus	Liocellus	nigrinus	(Dejean)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: In open meadows; on rather moist ground with disjunct vegetation of Carex, Juncus, etc.									
Calathus	Procalathus	advena	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: In forest leaf litter, often in shady places with little vegetation; under loose bark and dead wood.									
Calathus	Neocalathus	ingratus	Dejean	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: In moist to dry litter under bushes and deciduous trees, on humus to gravelly ground.									
Calleida	Philophuga	viridis amoena	(LeConte)	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Dry grasslands; often collected by sweeping; observed on sage and vetches in caterpillar leaf rolls.									
Chlaenius	Agostenus	alternatus	Horn	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: On shores of lakes and slow rivers, where the soil is rather firm and the vegetation dense.									
Chlaenius	Brachylobus	lithophilus	Say	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: At border of running and standing, often quite small, waters, where the vegetation is rich.									
Chlaenius	Chlaeniellus	nebraskensis	LeConte	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Specimens have been collected from a Carex marsh with firm clayish soil.									
Chlaenius	Agostenus	niger	Randall	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Hygrophilous, in swamps and margin of pools, where the vegetation is rich but disjunct.									
Chlaenius	Chlaeniellus	pensylvanicus	Say	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: At the border of, small, standing waters, where the vegetation is rich but with bare spots.									
Chlaenius		purpuricollis	Randall	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: On moist meadows and grassy riverine flats near stream courses.									
Chlaenius	Chlaenius	sericeus	Forster	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On moist, ground with dense vegetation, usually close to the border of water.									
Chlaenius	Eurydactylus	tomentosus	(Say)	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Not hygrophilous, in moist meadows.									
Chlaenius	Chlaeniellus	tricolor	Dejean	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Usually near running water, on open firm soil with grass; also in flood-plain woods.									
Cratacanthus		dubius	(P. de B.)	0	1	0	0	0	0

H: On dry short grass or mixed prairie, on clayish to sandy-clay soil and disjunct vegetation									
Cymindis	borealis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0	
H: On open sandy fields with short vegetation of grasses etc.									
Cymindis	cribricollis	Dejean	1	1	1	1	1	1	
H: Usually on dry, sandy to gravelly soil, in open sites.									
Cymindis	interior	Lindroth	0	0	1	0	0	0	
H: Not recorded.									
Cymindis	neglectus	Haldeman	0	0	0	1	0	0	
H: Not recorded.									
Cymindis	pilosus	Say 1823	0	1	0	0	0	0	
H: On sandy-clay soil at edge of a valley-bottom sage flat (Grasslands Pk collection).									
Cymindis	planipennis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0	
H: Under cover such as rocks, dry cow dung, etc., on dry, sandy prairie; in gravel-pits.									
Cymindis	unicolor	Kirby 1837	0	0	0	0	1	0	
H: A northern species, found in dry, open areas.									
Dicaelus	sculptilis		0	0	1	1	1	0	
H: Not recorded.									
Diplocheila	obtusa	LeConte	0	1	1	1	0	0	
H: In moist grasslands and at edges of woods or patches of bushes.									
Diplocheila	oregona	Hatch	1	1	1	1	0	0	
H: At border of ponds and lakes, both alkaline or fresh; in captivity feeding on small aquatic snails.									
Diplocheila	striatopunctata	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	0	
H: Hygrophilous, occurring close to standing water, where the vegetation is high and dense.									
Diplocheila	undulata	Carr 1920	0	1	0	0	0	0	
H: One specimen collected in pitfall trap on moist prairie.									
Dromius	piceus	Dejean 1831	0	0	0	1	1	0	
H: Under bark, of both hardwoods and conifers.									
Euryderus	grossus	(Say)	0	1	1	1	0	0	
H: On open, sandy country, mainly in the prairie; adults are said to feed on seeds.									
Geopinus	incrassatus	(Dejean)	0	1	1	1	0	0	
H: On open or sparsely vegetated sand, often dunes; the beetles burrow deeply into the sand.									
Harpalus	Harpalomerus	amputatus	1	1	1	1	1	0	
H: Xerophilous, inhabiting dry grassland, on both sandy and clay soils.									
Harpalus	Euharpalops	animosus	1	0	0	0	0	0	
H: Subalpine meadows, along forest edges and grassy uplands.									
Harpalus	Pharalus	desertus	1	1	1	0	0	0	
H: On dry, sandy soil with sparse vegetation.									
Harpalus	ellipsis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0	
H: Specimens were collected from a sandy gravel-pit with sparse vegetation.									
Harpalus	Plectralidus	eraticus	Say	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: In dry open country, usually on sand, and in gravel pits.									
Harpalus	Euharpalops	fraternus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In dry, open country with scarce vegetation, often on sandy soil.									
Harpalus	Euharpalops	fulvilabris	Mannerheim	1	0	1	1	1	1
H: An inhabitant of moderately dry leaf humus under bushes and hardwood trees.									
Harpalus	Harpalobius	fuscipalpis	Sturm	0	1	1	1	0	0
= Harpalellus basilaris (Kirby)									
H: on open, dry, sandy soil, usually moraine., with scarce vegetation, e.g. in gravel pits.									

Harpalus	Harpalomerus	herbivagus	Say	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Rather xerophilous, in open country, e.g. in gravel-pit on sandy moraine with sparse vegetation.									
Harpalus		innocuus	LeConte	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Specimens found at edge of lodgepole pine forest and in open aspen-white spruce woods.									
Harpalus	Euharpalops	laevipes	Zetterstedt	0	0	0	1	1	1
= H. egregius Casey									
H: On rather dry ground, usually moraine mixed with humus, often half-shaded by bushes.									
Harpalus	Euharpalops	laticeps	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: A boreal species, in sandy upland woods.									
Harpalus	Euharpalops	lewisii	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.									
Harpalus		ochropus	Kirby	0	0	0	1	1	1
H: On sandy moraine in exposed position and with sparse vegetation.									
Harpalus		opacipennis	Haldeman	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: In open, dry country with sand or gravel soil, e.g. gravel-pits with sparse vegetation.									
Harpalus	Pseudophonus	paratus	Casey	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: On sandy soils, often near dunes and blow-outs, in the open prairie.									
Harpalus	Pseudophonus	pensylvanicus	DeGeer	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: In open country with moderately dense vegetation; also cultivated fields, gravel-pits, roadsides.									
Harpalus		plenalis	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: In open, dry country, usually on sand with scarce vegetation									
Harpalus	Euharpalops	reversus	Casey	1	1	1	1	0	0
= Harpalus funerarius Csiki									
H: on open, dry sandy soil with sparse vegetation.									
Harpalus	Harpalomerus	solitaris	Dejean	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: On dry, sandy moraine in exposed position, with sparse, low vegetation, e.g. gravel-pits.									
Harpalus	Harpalomerus	somnulentus	Dejean	1	1	1	1	0	0
= H. pleuriticus Kirby, H. carbonatus LeConte, H. uteanus Casey									
H: on dry soil, clay, sandy to gravelly, on prairie, dry meadow, disturbed areas such as gravel-pits.									
Harpalus	Euharpalops	ventralis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In prairie, on sandy soil with vegetation of Artemisia etc., also in a gravel-pit on sandy moraine.									
Lebia	Loxopeza	atriceps	LeConte	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Lebia	Loxopeza	atriventris	Say	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Lebia	Lebia	cyanipennis	Dejean	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Lebia	Lamprias	divisa	LeConte	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Lebia	Lebia	moesta	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Swept from bushes, also in goldenrod flowers.									
Lebia	Lebia	pleuritica	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Lebia	Lebia	pulchella	Dejean	0	1	1	1	1	0
H: Not recorded.									
Lebia	Lebia	pumila	Dejean	0	1	1	1	1	0
H: Regularly found on goldenrod flowers.									
Lebia	Lebia	solea	Hentz	0	1	0	0	0	0

Bembidion	Notaphus	dorsale	Say	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: On banks of big rivers; on quite or almost bare, clayish soil in some distance from water									
Bembidion	Metallina	dyschirinum	LeConte	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On e facing gravelly hillside with scattered lodge-pole pine, bearberry and fescue tufts									
Bembidion		flohri	Bates	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: On more or less bare, moist clay soil at the border of saline lakes and ponds.									
Bembidion	Trepanedoris	fortestriatum	(Motschulsky)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Sometimes with B. concretum, more often in more oligotrophic swamps but not in Sphagnum.									
Bembidion	Chrysobracteum	foveum	Motschulsky	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: On sandy or sand-clay river banks.									
Bembidion	Trepanedoris	frontale	(LeConte)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Hygrophilous, at edge of ponds on organic-clayish soil, often shaded by dense vegetation.									
Bembidion	Notaphus	graphicum	Casey	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: On wet clay at the margin of pools and lakes, most abundant on moderately alkaline places.									
Bembidion	Peryphanes	grapii	Gyllenhal	1	0	0	0	0	1
H: Boreal, on rather dry sandy-gravel, where vegetation is sparse.									
Bembidion	Furcacampa	impotens	Casey	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: On clay or sand on open lake shores and river banks.									
Bembidion	Chrysobracteum	inaequale	Say	0	1	1	1	1	0
H: At border of fresh, usually running water; on bare clay or sandy-clay soil.									
Bembidion	Eupetromus	incrematum	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: At the border of fresh, usually standing water, on mud, often with litter and sparse plants.									
Bembidion	Notaphus	insulatum	LeConte	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Halobiontic, at border of alkaline ponds and lakes on clayish soil, with sparse vegetation.									
Bembidion	Notaphus	intermedium	(Kirby)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: On bare or sparsely vegetated clay or clay-mixed sand banks of freshwaters, not halobiontic.									
Bembidion	Eurytrachelus	interventor	Lindroth	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Riparian, on clay-mixed sand banks of big rivers, around lower limit of the sparse vegetation.									
Bembidion		kuprianovi	Mannerheim	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: On gravel at the margin of rivers and large lakes.									
Bembidion	Actedium	lachnophoroides	Darlington	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: On coarse sand or gravel banks of streams and large lakes.									
Bembidion	Chrysobracteum	lapponicum	Zetterstedt	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: On barren sandy (sometimes clay-mixed) banks and shores of rivers and lakes.									
Bembidion	Chrysobracteum	levettei	Casey	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: At the border of standing or running water, on open clayish or clay-sand soil.									
Bembidion	Furcacampa	mimus	Hayward	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: On moist, bare, often peaty, soil at margin of usually standing, sometimes temporary, water.									
Bembidion	Cyclolopha	morulum	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Northern, found on moist peaty soil.									
Bembidion	Cyclolopha	musculicola	Hayward	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Usually under leaves in moist deciduous forests, often near pools and small lakes with Carex.									
Bembidion	Bembidion	mutatum	Gemminger & Harold	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: On open, moderately moist spots of fine-sand (often moraine) with very sparse vegetation.									
Bembidion	Notaphus	nigripes	(Kirby)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: On moist, firm soil with sparse vegetation at margin of pools and lakes (occasionally alkaline).									
Bembidion	Eudromus	nitidum	(Kirby)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Xerophilous, on sandy ground, often moraine, with low vegetation (often gravel pits, open prairie).									

Bembidion	Diplocampa	transparens	(Gebler)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: At border of meso- to eutrophic ponds, with rich vegetation of Carices, Typha, etc., often mosses.									
Bembidion	Peryphus	transversale	Dejean	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On barren gravel or coarse sand close to edge of big rivers and lake s.									
Bembidion	Notaphus	umbratum	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: On clay-mixed sand banks of large rivers, inhabiting the bare, wet slopes below the vegetation.									
Bembidion	Furcacampa	versicolor	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Hygrophilous, on moist soil of varied type at the margin of usually standing waters.									
Bembidion	Notaphus	viridicollis	(LaFerte-Senectere)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Restricted to alkaline areas, at the border of lakes and ponds on wet clay with sparse vegetation.									
Elaphropus		anceps	(LeConte)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: On exposed, rather dry sand or sand-mixed clay; near water but in upper epilitoral zone.									
Elaphropus		incurvus	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: On exposed sand or clay, in the upper epilitoral zone, where vegetation is sparse or absent									
Elaphropus		vernatus	(Casey)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Probably an obligatory myrmecophile, found in the nests of Formica.									
Miscodera		arctica	Mannerheim	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: On sandy moraine, often in open pine with thin ground vegetation; possible prey - byrrhid beetles.									
Patrobus		foveocollis	(Eschscholtz)	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: No association with water, in slightly shaded places, e.g. under bushes, in litter etc.									
Patrobus		lecontei	Chaudoir	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: At border of small ponds, where the soil is firm and the vegetation consists of Carices etc									
Patrobus		longicornis	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Not hygrophilous, on moist soil in meadows, light deciduous forests, cultivated ground & margins of water.									
Patrobus		septrionalis	Dejean	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: At the border of lakes, ponds and slow streams, on clayish ground with grass, Carex and little moss.									
Patrobus		stygicus	Chaudoir	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Hygrophilous, at the border of ponds and marshes, where the soil is soft, often peaty, almost amphibious.									
Platypatrobus		lacustris	Darlington	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Associated with beaver, found under cover in or adjacent to lodges; occasionally at light.									
Psydrus		piceus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Usually found under bark of dead conifers.									
Tachys		halophilus	Lindroth	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: At margins of alkaline lakes and ponds, on firm, not too wet clay, with scattered vegetation.									
Tachyta		angulata	Casey	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Collected from under bark of dead aspen.									
Tachyta		nana	Kirby	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Under bark of conifers and also hardwoods trees, on both dead and living stems attacked by scolytids.									
Trechus		apicalis	Motschulsky	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: In moist pockets of leaf litter under bushes or deciduous forest, often near water.									

FAMILY HALIPLIDAE

12 (10). Hilsenhoff & Brigham 1978, Wallis 1933.

Genus	Subgenus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Brychius		albertanus	Carr	1	0	0	0	0	0

H: Lotic, at margins of pools and among roots etc. of undercut banks.

Haliphus	Haliphus	apicalis	Thomson	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In ponds, frequently in distinctly saline water.									
Haliphus	Paraliaphus	borealis	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Among debris at margin of slow, sandy creek; edges of sloughs and lakes.									
Haliphus	Liaphus	canadensis	Wallis	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Among emergent vegetation of sun-warmed margins of lakes.									
Haliphus	Liaphus	cribrarius	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Among emergent vegetation at margin of ponds and lakes.									
Haliphus	Liaphus	fulvus	(Fabricius)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Among emergent vegetation along margins of ponds and lakes, often in saline water.									
Haliphus	Liaphus	subguttatus	Crotch						
synonym of H. fulvus.									
Haliphus	Haliphus	immaculicollis	Harris	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: At margins of all kinds of lentic water, also in slow streams.									
Haliphus	Haliphus	longulus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In vegetation at margins of ponds and lakes, sometimes distinctly saline; mostly in .spring.									
Haliphus	Haliphus	stagninus	Leech	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Emergent zone of margin of ponds and lakes, sometimes in evidently saline waters.									
Peltodytes		callosus	(LeConte)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Among dense vegetation at margin of freshwater ponds and lakes.									
Peltodytes		edentulus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Vegetated margins of freshwater ponds and lakes.									
Peltodytes		tortulosus	Roberts	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Vegetated margins of ponds.									

FAMILY DYTISCIDAE

135 (124). References: Hooper 2010; Larson et al. 2000.

Subfamily Colymbetinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Agabus	ajax	Fall	1	0	1	1	1	1
H: In emergent zone of permanent ponds and small lakes, not on peaty substrates.								
Agabus	ambiguus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Lotic, in springs and emergent vegetation along marshy streams and beaver ponds.								
Agabus	antennatus	Leech	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Emergent zone of larger ponds and lakes, most common in parklands.								
Agabus	anthracinus	Mannerheim	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Emergent zone of ponds throughout, abundant in carex zone of boreal ponds.								
Agabus	approximatus	Fall	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: In small, slow-flowing creeks and springs and in spring-fed pools.								
Agabus	arcticus	(Paykull)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In emergent vegetation growing on firm substrates at margin of northern lakes.								
Agabus	audeni	Wallis	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In Carex-shaded water of vernal boreal ponds.								
Agabus	austini	Sharp	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Cordilleran, only in small permanent springs and streams of Cypress Hills.								
Agabus	bicolor	(Kirby)	0	0	0	0	1	1

H: Occurs in areas of emergent vegetation or mosses in cold peatland pools.							
Agabus	bifarius	(Kirby)	1	1	1	1	1
H: In emergent zone of vernal ponds, usually in grasslands or open areas.							
Agabus	canadensis	Fall	1	1	1	1	0
H: Common in emergent zone of vernal grassland ponds.							
Agabus	clavicornis	Sharp	0	0	0	0	0
H: In mats of Carex or grass stalks of northern peatland pools.							
Agabus	confinis	(Gyllenhal)	0	0	1	0	1
H: Typically in peatlands, amongst emergent Carex where the water is cool.							
Agabus	discolor	(Harris)	0	0	0	1	1
H: Collected from small grass or sedge filled pools, often spring-fed and permanent.							
Agabus	elongatus	Gyllenhal	0	0	0	0	0
H: In cold water of mossy pools, shaded by spruce or sometimes Salix.							
Agabus	erichsoni	Gemminger & Harold	0	0	1	1	1
H: In Carex-ringed forest pools, both temporary and permanent.							
Agabus	falli	(Zimmermann)	1	0	0	1	0
H: in emergent zone of vernal ponds of parkland and southern boreal zones.							
Agabus	fuscipennis	(Paykull)	0	0	0	1	1
H: In dense, generally permanent Carex marshes of boreal region.							
Agabus	griseipennis	LeConte	1	1	0	0	0
H: In pools or edges of small intermittent to permanent grassland streams.							
Agabus	inscriptus	(Crotch)	1	0	0	0	1
H: A species of bog or fen pools, amongst moss or emergent Carex.							
Agabus	leptapsis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1
H: Amongst Carex at margins of slow, bog or brown-water streams.							
Agabus	margaretæ	Larson	0	1	0	0	0
H: In vegetation at very edge of vernal grassland pools, intolerant of grazing.							
Agabus	obliteratus	Leech	1	1	0	0	0
H: In pools or edges of intermittent or small grassland streams.							
Agabus	opacus	Aube	1	0	0	0	1
H: Vernal ponds in forest openings or edges where emergent grasses are luxuriant.							
Agabus	phaeopterus	(Kirby)	1	0	0	1	1
H: Mainly parkland/ southern boreal, in emergent zone of usually vernal ponds.							
Agabus	punctulatus	Aube	1	1	1	1	0
H: Amongst dense emergent vegetation at the margins of vernal grassland pools.							
Agabus	semipunctatus	(Kirby)	0	0	0	0	1
H: In pools in Sphagnum bogs and sometimes cold carex marshes in boreal area.							
Agabus	seriatus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1
H: Lotic, in springs and small streams, under rocks along margins of small rivers.							
Agabus	strigulosus	(Crotch)	1	0	0	0	1
H: Amongst Carex at margin of slow, cold streams and edges of beaver ponds.							
Agabus	thomsoni	(Sahlberg)	0	0	0	0	0
H: Northern, usually in emergent plants at edge of firm-bottomed pools or lakes.							
Agabus	tristis	Aube	1	0	0	0	1
H: At margin of cold northern lakes, in south along edges of slow, cold streams.							
Agabus	triton	Fall	0	0	0	1	0
H: Amongst carices of vernal ponds of fescue/ parkland areas, intolerant of grazing.							
Agabus	wasastjerna	(Sahlberg)	0	0	0	0	1

H: Boreal, in Sphagnum-ringed forest pools and mossy Carex marshes.								
Carrhydrus	crassipes	Fall	0	0	1	0	1	0
H: In dense, floating mats of Carex stalks, of usually newly formed small boreal ponds.								
Colymbetes	dahuricus	Aube	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In permanent forest ponds with Sphagnum, Carex and often shaded by Salix.								
Colymbetes	densus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Cordilleran, in Carex at edge of ponds and slow streams.								
Colymbetes	exaratus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Prairie to parkland, in emergent vegetation at the margin of ponds and lakes.								
Colymbetes	incognitus	Zimmerman	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Prairie, in emergent grasses and rushes at margin of ponds, often evidently saline.								
Colymbetes	paykulli	Erichson	1	1	0	0	1	1
H: Usually in cold waters of Sphagnum bogs and boggy lake margins near Salix zone.								
Colymbetes	sculptilis	Harris	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Parkland to boreal, in emergent zone of lakes and permanent or long-lasting ponds.								
Coptotomus	longulus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In open permanent ponds, especially dugouts, stock ponds, borrow pits.								
Ilybius	angustior	(Gyllenhal)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: In emergent zone of most types of standing water, most common in forested areas.								
Ilybius	discedens	Sharp	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Exclusively in moss-ringed, cold peatland pools.								
Ilybius	fraterculus	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In the sun-warmed emergent zone of often temporary grassland ponds.								
Ilybius	picipes	(Kirby)	1	0	0	1	1	1
H: Amongst emergent vegetation of peatland pools.								
Ilybius	pleuriticus	LeConte	1	0	1	1	1	1
H: In emergent zone of permanent ponds and lakes or boreal and peatland regions.								
Ilybius	subaeneus	Erichson	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Sunwarmed, emergent zone of permanent ponds and lakes.								
Neoscutopterus	angustus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Slow, brown-water streams draining peatlands.								
Neoscutopterus	horni	(Crotch)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Peatland species, in small pools in or at the edges of Sphagnum mats.								
Rhantus	binotatus	(Harris)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Widespread but usually in vegetation in flowing water such as seeps, springs, creeks.								
Rhantus	consimilis	Motschoulsky	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: In warm, weedy ponds, generally in open grassland areas.								
Rhantus	sericans	Sharp	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In rich, open, sun-warmed ponds (sometimes saline) of prairie and parkland regions,								
Rhantus	sinuatus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: In eutrophic boreal bogs and marshes where emergent sedges or Typha are dense.								
Rhantus	suturellus	(Harris)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In cold, shaded water in forested areas, often in bogs and fens.								
Rhantus	wallisi	Hatch	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Open, sunwarmed pond margins in wooded regions.								

Subfamily Dytiscinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Acilius	athabasca	Larson	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In small bog-ringed lakes, at edge of floating moss mat and in beaver runs.								
Acilius	semisulcatus	Aube	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Mainly in forested areas, in small more or less permanent ponds.								
Acilius	sylvanus	Hilsenhoff	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: In emergent zone of sun-warmed forest ponds.								
Dytiscus	alaskanus	J. Balfour-Browne	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Widespread, usually in permanent ponds and lakes with Typha.								
Dytiscus	circumcinctus	Ahrens	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Widespread, in many types of ponds, temporary to permanent, sometimes saline.								
Dytiscus	cordieri	Aube	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In open, sun-warmed ponds of prairie and parkland.								
Dytiscus	dauricus	Gebler	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: In permanent ponds in forested areas, often amongst Carex in beaver ponds.								
Dytiscus	fasciventris	Say	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: In deciduous to mixed boreal forest ponds with emergent sedges, grasses, etc.								
Dytiscus	harrisii	Kirby	0	0	0	1	1	1
H: In sedges at margins of permanent ponds, brown-water streams and beaver ponds.								
Dytiscus	hybridus	Aube	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Permanent ponds on prairie (esp. rough fescue) with Typha, Scirpus, etc.								
Dytiscus	marginicollis	LeConte	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Prairie species, usually in semi-permanent and often somewhat saline, ponds.								
Dytiscus	verticalis	Say	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In eutrophic ponds with rich emergent vegetation in forested areas.								
Graphoderus	liberus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In boggy, brown-water ponds.								
Graphoderus	occidentalis	Horn	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In emergent zone of temporary and permanent ponds, especially in open areas.								
Graphoderus	perplexus	Sharp	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Widespread in sun-warmed permanent ponds and small lakes.								
Hydaticus	aruspex	Clark	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In the densely vegetated margins of usually permanent ponds.								
Hydaticus	piceus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In parkland – southern boreal ponds with rich marginal vegetation.								

Subfamily Hydroporinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Desmopachria	convexa	(Aube)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In pools within quaking Drepanocladus moss mats at the margin of small lakes.								
Hydrocolus	paugus	(Fall)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: In moss, emergent vegetation or detritus of peatland and forest pools and seeps.								
Hydrocolus	rubyae	(Larson)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In small pools and saturated moss of sphagnum bogs and fens.								
Hydrocolus	stagnalis	(Gemminger & Harold)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In mosses at edge of cold peatland pools and edges of shaded seepages.								
Hydroporus	appalachius	Sherman	1	1	1	0	0	0

H: Usually amongst moss and debris in seepages and small, often temporary, streams.								
Hydroporus	badiellus	Fall	0	0	0	1	1	1
H: In small pools in moss mats and in saturated mosses along larger pools.								
Hydroporus	columbianus	Fall	0	0	0	1	1	1
H: Boreal, amongst Carex, Typha etc. at edge of ponds and boggy streams.								
Hydroporus	dentellus	Fall	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In peatlands, in mats of moss and among dense Carex.								
Hydroporus	fuscipennis	Schaum	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In dense emergent vegetation at edge of small, often vernal pools, in open areas.								
Hydroporus	larsoni	Nilsson	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: In small pools with dense emergent Carex, parkland and boreal.								
Hydroporus	morio	Aube	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In peatland pools, where water is cool.								
Hydroporus	nigellus	Mannerheim	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In small boreal ponds with dense emergent vegetation.								
Hydroporus	notabilis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: In pools and ponds with rather open peaty organic substrate.								
Hydroporus	obscurus	Sturm	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In peatlands, in small pools and in moss mat bordering larger ponds.								
Hydroporus	occidentalis	Sharp	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In small, cold springs and seepage areas, amongst dense plant debris.								
Hydroporus	pervicinus	Fall	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Along the margins of small, often temporary, grassland ponds.								
Hydroporus	puberulus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Northern, boreal, in cool bog pools where water is shaded by Carex.								
Hydroporus	rectus	Fall	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In bog pools, among Sphagnum mosses or mats of emergent Carex and moss.								
Hydroporus	rufinasus	Mannerheim	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Small pools with dense emergent vegetation, often associated with Sphagnum.								
Hydroporus	signatus	Mannerheim	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Usually in small, barren peatland pools.								
Hydroporus	striola	Gyllenhal	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Amongst dense emergent vegetation in all types of forest & moist grassland pools.								
Hydroporus	tartaricus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Amongst grasses and Carex at margin of forest and forest-edge pools.								
Hydroporus	tenebrosus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Open, sun-warmed shallows and emergent zones of temporary pools and small ponds.								
Hydroporus	tristis	(Paykull)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Forest species, amongst dense emergent vegetation at edge of standing water.								
Hygrotus	bruesi	(Fall)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from flooded grass and rushes at margin of temporary saline ponds.								
Hygrotus	compar	(Fall)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: At the margin of temporary, usually fresh or slightly saline, prairie ponds.								
Hygrotus	farctus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In small pools within floating Drepanocladus moss mat at edge of small lake.								
Hygrotus	impressopunctatus	(Schaller)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In emergent zone of almost all types of standing water except acid bogs.								
Hygrotus	infuscatus	(Sharp)	1	1	1	1	1	0

H: In shallow prairie ponds, permanent and temporary, freshwater to slightly saline.								
Hygrotus	laccophilinus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Usually in emergent zone of sun-exposed permanent ponds within forest regions.								
Hygrotus	marklini	(Gyllenhal)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Among emergent vegetation at margin of small, often temporary, ponds.								
Hygrotus	masculinus	(Crotch)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: In shallow mud or clay bottomed saline ponds or lakes.								
Hygrotus	patruelis	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: In flooded or emergent vegetation of open usually freshwater ponds.								
Hygrotus	picatus	(Kirby)	1	0	0	1	1	1
H: In densely shaded cold water of Carex marshes and Sphagnum pools.								
Hygrotus	punctilineatus	(Fall)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: In alkaline or saline ponds, usually on clay or sand with sparse vegetation.								
Hygrotus	salinarius	(Wallis)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Halophilic, only in saline ponds; usually with sparse vegetation on sand or clay.								
Hygrotus	sayi	(Balfour-Browne)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In sun-warmed, vegetation rich margins of permanent ponds.								
Hygrotus	sellatus	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In bare to richly vegetated margins of open fresh to saline ponds.								
Hygrotus	semivittatus	(Fall)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: In barren, temporary, often turbid, saline ponds.								
Hygrotus	suturalis	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Occurs in warm, weedy freshwater ponds which are permanent or long-lasting.								
Hygrotus	tumidiventris	(Fall)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In temporary and permanent ponds, usually of slight to distinct salinity.								
Hygrotus	turbidus	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In the vegetation-rich margin of permanent, freshwater ponds.								
Hygrotus	ungicularis	(Crotch)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Generally in emergent zone of permanent ponds and lakes, usually on firm bottom.								
Laccornis	conoideus	(LeConte)	1	0	1	1	1	1
H: In cold pools with mosses and emergent vegetation and often beneath Salix.								
Liodessus	cantralli	(Young)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In small pools within the moss mats of fens, not in acidic bogs.								
Liodessus	fuscatus	(Crotch)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Typically in moss mat at edge margin of pools and boggy lakes, in both fens & bogs.								
Liodessus	obscurellus	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	1
as Liodessus affinis								
H: In most sun-warmed shallow waters with algae, emergent plants and/or debris.								
Nebrioporus	macronychus	(Shirt & Angus)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On firm substrates in pools and edges of warm streams, also lake margins.								
Neoporus	dimidiatus	(Gemminger & Harold)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Emergent zone of lakes, larger rivers, beaver ponds, etc., on firm, clean substrate.								
Neoporus	superioris	(Balfour-Browne)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Among emergent plants on sand or clay at edge of lakes and slowly flowing streams.								
Neoporus	undulatus	(Say)	0	0	1	1	1	1
H: In emergent vegetation at edge of small slow streams, beaver ponds and lakes.								
Neoporus	vittatus	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: In small, permanent prairie streams, in areas of slow flow.								

Oreodytes	laevis	(Kirby)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: On mineral substrates of lake margins, quiet river edges, borrow pits, etc.								
Oreodytes	quadrifasciatus	(Horn)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: In small clear streams, amongst trailing vegetation or under overhanging banks.								
Oreodytes	scitulus	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: In streams and lake margins where the bottom is mainly inorganic but may be silty.								
Sanfilippodytes	edwardsi	(Wallis)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Under cover in cold seepages and edge of small streams, usually on sand or clay.								
Sanfilippodytes	pseudovilis	(Young)	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Under rocks at margin of cold lakes and streams.								
Stictotarsus	griseostriatus	(DeGeer)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: On bare substrates at margins of streams and lakes.								
Stictotarsus	minipi	(Larson)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Along sandy, wave-washed shoreline of large boreal lakes.								
Stictotarsus	spenceri	(Leech)	1	1	0	0	1	0
H: On firm, clean clay to gravel or rock in deeper water (1 m) of lakes and reservoirs.								
Stictotarsus	striatellus	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: In barren, silty spring-fed pools and pools of small cold streams.								

Subfamily Laccophilinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Laccophilus	biguttatus	Kirby	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: In many types of standing water where there is dense emergent vegetation.								
Laccophilus	maculosus	Say	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In open ponds and slow warm, streams, both barren and with emergent plants.								

FAMILY GYRINIDAE

25 (23). References: Atton 1990; Oygur & Wolfe 1991.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Dineutus	assimilis	(Kirby)	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: At the margin of parkland lakes.								
Dineutus	horni	Roberts	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Collected at the margin of shield lakes.								
Gyrinus	aeneolus	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Usually in pools and along undercut banks of streams.								
Gyrinus	aeratus	Stephens	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Recorded from margins of oligotrophic lakes.								
Gyrinus	affinis	Aube	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Margins of ponds and lakes and pools and beaver ponds in streams.								
Gyrinus	aquiris	LeConte	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Recorded from vegetation-rich ponds.								
Gyrinus	bifarius	Fall	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Mainly in pools in or near streams such as beaver ponds or oxbow pools.								
Gyrinus	cavatus	Atton	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Protected water at margins of ponds, dams, slow flowing streams.								
Gyrinus	confinis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	1

H: Quiet water of lake margins.							
Gyrinus	consobrinus	LeConte	1	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from beaver ponds and small lakes.							
Gyrinus	dichrous	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1
H: Recorded from various types of lakes, eutrophic to clear, deep lakes.							
Gyrinus	dubius	Wallis	0	0	1	0	1
H: Recorded mainly from lotic habitats; also in small pools and lakes.							
Gyrinus	fraternus	Couper	0	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded from small rivers and lakes with muddy bottoms.							
Gyrinus	hoppingi	Leech	0	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded from a creek.							
Gyrinus	latilimbus	Fall	0	0	0	0	1
H: Among emergent vegetation at the margin of boreal lakes.							
Gyrinus	maculiventris	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1
H: In quiet water of margins of ponds, dams, lakes and pools in streams.							
Gyrinus	minutus	Fabricius	0	0	0	0	1
H: Peatland pools and protected waters of shield lakes.							
Gyrinus	opacus	Sahlberg	0	0	0	0	1
H: In brown-water lakes and peatland pools.							
Gyrinus	pectoralis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1
H: Ponds, dugouts, quiet water at margin of pools in streams.							
Gyrinus	picipes	Aube	1	0	0	0	0
H: Beaver ponds, dugouts and quiet pools of streams.							
Gyrinus	pleuralis	Fall	1	1	0	0	0
H: Edges of lakes, quiet pools in streams, beaver dams.							
Gyrinus	pugionis	Fall	0	0	0	0	1
H: In peatland lake, ponds and slow streams.							
Gyrinus	punctellus	Ochs					
synonym of G. bifarius							
Gyrinus	sayi	Aube	1	1	1	1	1
H: Common in protected water of ponds, lakes and streams.							
Gyrinus	ventralis	Kirby	0	0	0	0	1
H: Collected from boreal lakes.							
Gyrinus	wallisi	Fall	0	0	0	0	1
H: At the margin of shield lakes.							

SUBORDER POLYPHAGA
 SERIES STAPHYLINIFORMA (= Superfamily Staphylinoidea)
 SUPERFAMILY HYDROPHILOIDEA

FAMILY HYDROPHILIDAE

60 (51). References: Smetana 1978, 1980, 1988.

Subfamily Berosinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Berosus	fraternus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0

H: In standing water with plenty of vegetation and lots of bottom debris.

Berosus	hatchi	Miller	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Various aquatic habitats but details unknown.								
Berosus	oregonensis	Miller	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Berosus	striatus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Margins of deeper waters, especially those with sandy bottoms and vegetation.								

Subfamily Chaetarthriinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Chaetarthria	pallida	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: collected from sandy margins of boreal lakes.								

Subfamily Helophorinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Helophorus	angusticollis	d'Orchymont	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Aquatic to semiaquatic in vegetation-rich edges of pools, ponds and lakes.								
Helophorus	columbianus	McCorkle	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: At the edge of standing water with abundant vegetation.								
Helophorus	eclectus	d'Orchymont	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: In shallow standing water of small pools or ditches, often distinctly saline.								
Helophorus	furius	Smetana	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Some specimens collected from wet grassy edges of a small brook in a wet meadow								
Helophorus	inflectus	McCorkle	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Helophorus	lacustris	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In mud, silt or vegetation at edge of a variety of aquatic habitats								
Helophorus	leechi	McCorkle	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: At border of temporary to permanent ponds, also in saline water.								
Helophorus	linearis	LeConte	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Wide range of aquatic habitats, mainly shallow water of temporary and permanent pools.								
Helophorus	linearoides	d'Orchymont	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Shallow, vegetation rich margin of fresh, saline, standing and flowing waters.								
Helophorus	nitiduloides	d'Orchymont	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: Edge of various aquatic habitats, also in semiaquatic habitats such as wet moss, etc.								
Helophorus	nitidulus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In swampy habitats, including semiaquatic situations.								
Helophorus	oblongus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Shallow temporary or permanent ponds with lots of plant debris along the margins.								
Helophorus	orientalis	Motschulsky	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Usually shallow temporary pools with plenty of vegetation. Parthenogenetic.								
Helophorus	sempervarians	Angus	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: Edge of shallow pools and slow small rivers, also in moist habitats away from water.								
Helophorus	tuberculatus	Gyllenhal	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Terrestrial, in peatlands in wet moss and debris, on damp peat soil, etc.								

Subfamily Hydrobiinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
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Anacaena	limbata	(Fabricius)	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Semiaquatic at margins of all types of water with rich vegetation and organic silt.								
Crenitis	digesta	(LeConte)	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: On silt and plant debris at margin of both running and standing water.								
Crenitis	morata	(Horn)	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Aquatic to semiaquatic at edges of ponds with abundant debris, wet moss, etc.								
Cymbiodyta	acuminata	Fall	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Aquatic to semiaquatic in lentic habitats, among wet moss, Carex, grasses, etc.								
Cymbiodyta	vindicata	Fall	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Aquatic to semi-aquatic in wet moss, Sphagnum, wet fallen leaves, etc.								
Enochrus	cinctus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In shallow ponds with dense plants and organic debris.								
Enochrus	diffusus	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: At margins of both fresh and distinctly alkaline ponds, amongst dense vegetation.								
Enochrus	hamiltoni	(Horn)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Abundant in a wide range of shallow, vegetation-rich aquatic habitats.								
Enochrus	ochraceus	(Melsheimer)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Occurs in shallow water with abundant organic debris.								
Hydrobius	fuscipes	(Linnaeus)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: In shallow water with dense vegetation, e.g. sloughs, swamps, lake margins, bogs.								
Laccobius	agilis	(Randall)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: At the margins, especially those that are sandy, of lakes and streams.								
Laccobius	carri	d'Orchymont	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Habitat details not recorded.								
Laccobius	cinereus columbianus	Miller	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: At margins of ponds, lakes, and slow-flowing creeks where debris is abundant.								
Laccobius	spangleri	Cheary	0	1	1	1	1	0
H: On silt and sand in depositional areas along edge of warm, low gradient streams.								
Laccobius	truncatipenis	Miller	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Specimens have been collected from stream margins and puddles in a river bed.								
Paracymus	despectus	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	1	0
H: Amongst organic silt and plant material at margin of ponds and slow streams.								
Paracymus	subcupreus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Aquatic to semiaquatic at edges of lakes and ponds with abundant plant debris.								

Subfamily Hydrochinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Hydrochus	currani	Brown	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Swampy edges of ponds, ditches and other shallow standing water habitats.								
Hydrochus	pseudosquamifer	Miller	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from the vegetation-rich margin of a small dam.								
Hydrochus	squamifer	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: In dense vegetation at margin of various lentic habitats including Sphagnum bogs.								

Subfamily Hydrophilinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Hydrochara	obtusata	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	1

H: In shallow water with dense, usually emergent vegetation, also in peatlands.

Hydrophilus	triangularis	Say	0	0	1	1	0	0
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H: In vegetation at margin of larger, deeper ponds, also collected at light. Adventive?

Tropisternus	columbianus	Brown	1	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Collected from pools in an intermittent creek, dugout and a small dam.

Tropisternus	lateralis	(Fabricius)	1	1	1	0	0	0
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subspecies **T.l.nimbatus (Say)** and **T.l. marginatus (Motschulsky)** both present.

H: Shallow weedy margins ponds, dugouts, lakes, and slow streams.

Subfamily Sphaeridiinae

Genus	Subgenus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cercyon	Paracercyon	analis	(Paykull) †	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: In decaying plant debris, compost piles, etc, also near water in various debris.									
Cercyon	Cercyon	atricapillus	(Marsham) †	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Occurs in compost piles, dung and various decaying plant debris.									
Cercyon	Cercyon	cinctus	Smetana	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Very hygrophilous, in debris or on rich organic mud at edge of water.									
Cercyon	Cercyon	herceus	Smetana	1	1	1	1	0	0
Subspecies C. h. herceus (southern); C. h. frigidus Smetana (Prince Albert and north)									
H: Wet debris, leaf litter, moss, or muddy areas near edges of ponds and lakes, marshes, bogs, etc.									
Cercyon	Cercyon	marinus	Thomson	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Hygrophilous, close water in habitats such as wet moss or debris, also on muddy littoral flats.									
Cercyon	Cercyon	matthewsi	Smetana	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: type specimens collected from a dead salmon in Alaska.									
Cercyon	Paracercyon	minusculus	Melsheimer	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: In rotting organic matter, especially in fermenting substances.									
Cercyon	Cercyon	pygmaeus	(Illiger) †	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: In rotting organic matter, especially dung and decaying plant debris, also near water in debris.									
Cercyon	Cercyon	quisquilius	(Linnaeus) †	1	1	0	0	1	0
H: In droppings of various mammals, also in of decaying organic matter such as compost piles.									
Cercyon	Prostercyon	roseni	Knisch	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: In wet moss, leaf litter or debris near water of ponds, lakes, swamps, marshes and bogs.									
Cercyon	Cercyon	unipunctatus	(Linnaeus) †	1	0	1	0	0	0
H: In rotting organic substances and manure.									
Cryptopleurum		minutum	(Fabricius) †	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: In rotting organic material such as compost piles, plant debris and manure.									
Cryptopleurum		subtile	Sharp†	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: In rotting organic matter, especially compost piles, and in manure.									
Sphaeridium		bipustulatum	Fabricius†	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Usually in fresh cow and horse dung, sometimes in carrion or decaying plant material.									
Sphaeridium		lunatum	Fabricius†	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Occurs in fresh mammal manure, especially that of cows and horses.									
Sphaeridium		scarabaeoides	(Linnaeus) †	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Typically in fresh mammal manure, especially that of cows and horses.									

FAMILY HISTERIDAE

47 (25). Reference: Bousquet & Laplante 2006

Subfamily Aberaeinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Acritus	nigricornis	(Hoffmann) †	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: In dry dung, carrion, decaying mushrooms, under dry leaves.								
Plegaderus	confusus	Bousquet & Laplante	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Under bark of deciduous trees, including Populus.								
Plegaderus	setulosus	Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Under bark of dead conifers, white spruce in Cypress Hills.								

Subfamily Dendrophilinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Carcinops	pumilio	(Erichson)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Synanthropic, in barns, granaries and mills; also in dung, bird nests and carrion.								
Dendrophilus	kiteleyi	Bousquet & Laplante	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: In deciduous tree hollows; reported in debris at base of dead wild bee colony.								
Platylomalus	aequalis	(Say)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Under bark of various deciduous trees such as poplars, maples, ash and oak.								

Subfamily Haeteriinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Haeterius	tristriatus	Horn	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Collected from ant (Formica) nests.								

Subfamily Histerinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Atholus	falli	(Bickhardt)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Collected from compost, organic litter and manure.								
Atholus	perplexus	(LeConte)	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Specimens have been collected from beaver and muskrat nests and in manure.								
Hister	abbreviatus	Fabricius	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In carrion, dung, decaying mushrooms and compost.								
Hister	furtivus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Found in carrion, dung, rotting mushrooms and compost.								
Hister	paykullii	Kirby	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Collected in pitfall traps in tallgrass prairie; also on carrion and dung.								
Hololepta	aequalis	Say	1	0	1	0	0	0
H: Under bark of recently dead cottonwood, aspen, willow, elm and pine.								
Margarinotus	harrisii	(Kirby)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Occurs principally in cow dung.								
Margarinotus	immunis	(Erichson)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Reported as occurring in forest litter and in carrion.								
Margarinotus	interruptus	(Palisot de Beauvois)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: In decaying material such as litter, dung, carrion.								
Margarinotus	lecontei	Wenzel	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Found in carrion, dung and rotten mushrooms.								
Margarinotus	pluto	(Casey)	1	1	1	0	0	0

H: Most specimens have been collected from gopher and badger burrows.								
Platysoma	aurelium	(Horn)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Under bark of dead deciduous trees.								
Platysoma	coarctatum	LeConte	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Under bark of dead coniferous trees, particularly pines and spruce.								
Platysoma	deficiens	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Under bark of dead coniferous trees such as pine, spruce and larche.								
Platysoma	leconti	Marseul	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Under bark of dead trees including poplars, maple, oak, ash and pine.								
Psiloscelis	abnormalis	Mann	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Specimens reported from pitfall traps placed in a tall-grass prairie (MB).								
Psiloscelis	albertensis	Bousquet & Laplante	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Collected in pitfall traps on dry, mixed prairie.								
Psiloscelis	corrosa	Casey	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Reported from ground squirrel burrows and ant (<i>Lasius</i>) nests.								
Psiloscelis	subopaca	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Found in nests of ants, specifically <i>Formica fusca</i> L.								
Spilodiscus	instratus	(LeConte)	0	1	1	1	0	0
as <i>S. semiruber</i> (Casey)								
H: In sand hills or dunes; in ground squirrel burrows, carrion or rotting vegetation.								
Spilodiscus	ulkei	(Horn)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: On sandy soil; in dung, mammal burrows or bird nests; also found in lake drift.								

Subfamily Sapriniinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Euspilotus	cribrum	(Casey)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Ecology not recorded, most specimens collected from lake wash.								
Euspilotus	detractus	(Casey)	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded, specimens collected from lake wash.								
Euspilotus	insertus	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Found on carrion.								
Geomysaprinus	castanipennis	(Fall)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: In Richardson ground squirrel burrows.								
Geomysaprinus	cheyennensis	(Casey)	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Collected from Richardson ground squirrel burrows.								
Gnathoncus	barbatus	Bousquet & Laplante	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: A specimen was reported from porcupine dung.								
Gnathoncus	communis	(Marseul) †	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Found mainly in bird nests, sometimes in carrion.								
Gnathoncus	rossi	Hatch	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from rotten wood with ants, and in evening flight.								
Gnathoncus	rotundatus	(Kugelann) †	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: In graneries, mills, barns, carrion, fungi, refuse, nests of birds, mammals and ants.								
Hypocaccus	acorni	Bousquet & Laplante	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Collected on sand dunes.								
Hypocaccus	fraternus	(Say)	0	1	1	1	1	0
H: Under cover on sand, sometimes near water; recorded feeding on fly maggots.								

Hypocaccus	iris	(Fall)	0	1	1	1	1	0
H: Collected on sand dunes, away from water.								
Hypocaccus	omissus	(Casey)	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Collected on sand dunes, far from water bodies.								
Hypocaccus	patruelis	(LeConte)	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Collected from under manure on sand as well as along sandy lake and river banks.								
Hypocaccus	seminitens	(LeConte)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: On sand dunes far from water, often in or under cow manure.								
Saprinus	distinguendus	Marseul	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: Collected in pitfall traps baited with carrion.								
Saprinus	lugens	Erichson	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Mainly on carrion and dung.								
Saprinus	oregonensis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On carrion and dung.								
Xerosaprinus	acilinea	(Marseul)	1	1	0	0	0	0
as X. fimbriatus (LeConte)								
H: On carrion (dead gopher, pike).								
Xerosaprinus	lubricus	(LeConte)						
Occurring only west of Rocky Mountains.								

SUPERFAMILY STAPHYLINOIDEA

FAMILY HYDRAENIDAE

9 (4). Reference: Perkins 1980.

Genus	Subgenus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Gymnochthebius		nitidus	(LeConte)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: On bare clay-sand banks of a low gradient streams.									
Hydraena		angulicollis	Notman	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On wet, organic mud along small sedge-shaded seepage in an aspen bluff.									
Limnebius		borealis	Perkins	0	1	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded,									
Ochthebius	Asiobates	cribricollis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: On saturated organic mud at edge of a small, eutrophic dam.									
Ochthebius	Ochthebius	bisinuatus	Perkins	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Edge of firm sandy-clay bank of a small stream (Bear Cr., nr Piapot)									
Ochthebius	Ochthebius	kaszabi	Janssens	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: At the edge of standing water, on organic silt, clay and sand.									
Ochthebius	Ochthebius	lecontei	Perkins	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: On the clay edge of an alkaline pond.									
Ochthebius	Ochthebius	lineatus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: At the edge of standing water, from fresh to saline, bare or vegetated.									
Ochthebius	Ochthebius	marinus	Paykull	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Frequent at edge of saline ponds, also on sand and clay at edge of streams and ponds.									

FAMILY PTILIIDAE

1 (0)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Acrotrichis	species		1	0	0	0	0	0

H: In moldy hay and compost, on fungi, in a barn.

FAMILY LEIODIDAE

36 (18)

Subfamily Cholevinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Catops	alsiosus	(Horn)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Sifted from litter in mixed aspen-spruce forest.								
Catops	americanus	Hatch	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Found in moist Manitoba maple leaf litter.								
Catops	basilaris	Say	1	0	1	0	0	0
H: Collected on carrion, reported from fungi and in mammal burrows.								
Catops	egenus	(Horn)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from rotting hen feathers, probably decaying animal material in general.								
Catops	luridipennis	Mannerheim†	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Catops	simplex	Say	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from carrion and fungi.								
Sciodrepoides	fumatus terminans	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from carrion and decaying fungi..								
Sciodrepoides	watsoni hornianus	(Blanchard)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from carrion and fungi.								

Subfamily Coloninae

Reference: Peck & Stephan 1996.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Colon	asperatum	Horn	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: No record.								
Colon	bidentatum	Sahlberg	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: No record. (Peck & Stephan 1996).								
Colon	elongatum	Notman	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: No record. (Peck & Stephan 1996).								
Colon	hubbardi	Horn	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded. (Peck & Stephan 1996).								
Colon	lanceolatum	Hatch	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded. (Peck & Stephan 1996).								
Colon	magnicolle	Mannerheim	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from litter in mixed forest.								
Colon	mesum	Peck & Stephan	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Colon	politum	Peck & Stephen	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Colon	pusillum	Horn	1	0	0	0	0	0

FAMILY SCYDMAENIDAE

2 (1)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Euconnus	semiruber	Casey	0	1	0	0	0	0

H: In windrows of dead Scirpus etc. stalks along shoreline.

Stenichnus	species		1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Sifted from litter and compost.

FAMILY SILPHIDAE

18 (18) References: Anderson & Peck 1985.

Subfamily Nicrophinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Nicrophorus	defodiens	Mannerheim	1	0	1	1	1	0

H: Spring active dry boreal forest species; doesn't bury carcass but covers it with litter.

Nicrophorus	guttula	Motschulsky	0	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Active May – Sept. in dry forests and prairie.

Nicrophorus	hybridus	Hatch & Angell	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Summer active inhabitant of prairies, adults mainly if not exclusively diurnal.

Nicrophorus	investigator	Zetterstedt	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Active June and July in boreal and prairie regions; adult flight both day and night.

Nicrophorus	marginatus	Fabricius	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Active May and June on prairie.

Nicrophorus	obscurus	Kirby	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Active May and June; inhabitant of prairies

Nicrophorus	orbicollis	Say	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Active in early spring; most common in forested habitat but also in open. .

Nicrophorus	pustulatus	Herschel	0	0	1	1	1	0
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H: Spring active; seem to be primarily a forest species.

Nicrophorus	sayi	Laporte	0	0	1	1	0	0
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H: Spring active; in open and forested areas but most common in forest; mainly nocturnal.

Nicrophorus	tomentosus	Weber	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Summer active in both open and forest; doesn't bury carrion; diurnal and mimic Bombus.

Nicrophorus	vespilloides	Herbst	0	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Spring active in wet areas of boreal forest; doesn't bury carcass but digs a shallow pit.

Subfamily Silphinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Aclypea	bituberosa	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	0

H: Phytophagous, on Monolepis and other Chenopodiaceae, may be pest on spinach and beets.

Heterosilpha	ramosa	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Most common in aspen parkland; often at margin of lakes; in carrion and decaying plants.

Necrodes	surinamensis	(Fabricius)	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Widespread but mainly in forested areas. Larvae on larger carrion, adults often at light.

Oiceoptoma	noveboracense	(Forster)	1	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Adults on carrion in early spring; usually found in forested areas.

Thanatophilus	lapponicus	(Herbst)	1	1	1	1	1	1
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H: Dominant silphid in open areas throughout esp. boreal zone; on various carrion.

Gyrophæna	affinis	Sahlberg†	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Gyrophæna	keeni	Casey	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Gyrophæna	nana	(Paykull)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Myllaena	insomnis	Casey	0	0	1	0	1	0
H: Collected at edge of rivers, creeks and lakes and in marsh debris.								
Oxypoda	species		0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Xenodusa	reflexa	(Walker)	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: In ant hills but most specimens collected from lake wash.								

Subfamily Euaesthetinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Euaesthetus	laeviusculus	Mannerheim	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: In beach wrack (mainly <i>Scirpus</i>) along edge of Crane L.								

Subfamily Micropeplinae (as family Micropeplidae in Bousquet 1991)

Reference: Campbell 1968, 1978c.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Micropeplus	laticollis	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from soil and duff in coniferous forests.								
Micropeplus	sculptus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: In wet areas like swamps, bogs and marshes; amongst moss, in debris and litter.								
Micropeplus	tesserula	Curtis	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In forested regions, in decaying plant material, duff, and on carrion.								

Subfamily Omaliinae

References: Campbell 1978b, 1982, 1983a, 1983b, 1984, Campbell & Peck 1990.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Acidota	crenata	(Fabricius)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In forest habitats, usually in moist areas with litter.								
Acidota	quadrata	(Zetterstedt)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Boreal; in deciduous leaf litter near water.								
Anthobium	species		0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Not recorded.								
Arpedium	cribratum	Fauvel	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Found in nests of <i>Microtus</i> , beaver and along edge of water in flood debris, damp moss.								
Boreaphilus	henningianus	Sahlberg	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Found near water in leaf litter, grasses, <i>Carex</i> , or moss								
Eucnecusum	brunnescens	(Sahlberg)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Occurs in moist leaf litter near water; most often associated with <i>Salix</i> or <i>Alnus</i> .								
Eucnecusum	tenuis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from moist <i>Alnus</i> or <i>Salix</i> litter, also at the edges of bogs, shallow lakes, etc.								
Eusphalerum	pothos	(Mannerheim)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: On clustered flowers.								
Geodromicus	brunneus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	1	0

H: Riparian, on gravel or rocky stream banks, in debris or under stones.

Olophrum	boreale	(Paykull)	1	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Amongst vegetation and moss at the edge of water, also in moist deciduous leaf litter.

Olophrum	consimile	(Gyllenhal)	1	0	0	1	1	0
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H: In moist deciduous leaf litter, and in Carex and other vegetation at edge of water.

Olophrum	rotundicolle	(Sahlberg)	1	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Found in clumps of Carex at margin of water, as well as in moist litter of Salix or Alder.

Omalium	foraminosum	Maklin	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Omalonomus	relictus	Campbell & Peck	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Collected in aspen forest of Cypress Hills, in aspen log litter and by washing soil.

Phloeonomus	lapponicus	(Zetterstedt)	1	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Collected from under bark of dead lodgepole pine.

Phloeonomus	pusillus	(Gravenhorst)	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: under bark of dead aspen and lodgepole pine, on bracket fungi on aspen.

Pycnoglypta	lurida	(Gyllenhal)	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Northern, occurring in plant debris on marshy or wet ground; also in nests of Microtus

Xylodromus	concinus	(Marsham) †	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Around decaying plant material, in compost and manure, and in a sheep barn.

Subfamily Osoriinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
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Clavilispinus	rufescens	(Hatch)	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Under bark and on fungi on dead aspen; recorded from rotten wood with ants.

Subfamily Oxyporinae

Reference: Campbell 1969.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
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Oxyporus	occipitalis	Fauvel	1	0	1	1	0	0
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H: Found only on fleshy fungi; larvae apparently completely mycetophagous.

Subfamily Oxytelinae

References: Herman 1972, 1976, 1983.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
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Anotylus	rugosus	(Fabricius) †	1	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Collected from various types of manure.

Anotylus	sobrinus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Bledius	analis	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Burrowing in a steep, sparsely vegetated, erosional sandy banks of creek.

Bledius	annularis	LeConte	0	0	1	0	0	0
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H: Complex of species. Habitat of various forms not determined.

Bledius	confusus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: On sandy shores of streams and rivers.

Bledius	coulteri	Hatch	0	0	1	1	0	0
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H: Borrow in moist, shaded, vegetated sand banks of rivers.

Bledius	flavipennis	LeConte	0	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Associated with habitats near both alkalai and saline water.									
Bledius	gravidus	Casey	1	1	1	1	1	0	
H: Occurs on moist, heavily vegetated and shaded sand near the edge of rivers.									
Bledius	ineptus	Casey	0	0	0	1	1	0	
H: Collected on river banks, and on sand or muddy-sand flats; by fresh and saline waters.									
Bledius	mandibularis	Erichson	0	1	1	1	0	0	
H: Burrows in clay at margins of alkaline and salt lakes, on alkaline and salt flats.									
Bledius	rotundicollis	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	0	
H: Habitat not known. Most records from uv light.									
Bledius	ruficornis	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0	
H: Collected from shaded, vegetated banks of streams and rivers.									
Bledius	strenuus	Casey	0	0	0	0	1	0	
H: Near fresh and saline waters, on moist, sparsely vegetated, sandy or clay soil.									
Bledius	suturalis	LeConte	0	1	1	1	0	0	
H: Occurs on the shore of rivers and streams on open unvegetated sand flats.									
Bledius	tarandus	Herman	0	0	0	0	1	1	
H: Burrows in moist sand on the edges of lakes and streams.									
Bledius	turgidus	Casey	0	0	0	0	1	0	
H: Occurs on banks of streams on vegetated and unvegetated, shady or exposed, soil.									
Bledius	viriosus	Herman	1	0	0	1	1	0	
H: Specimens have been found in shaded, vegetated soil adjacent to a creek.									
Carpelimus	bilineatus	Stephens†	0	1	0	0	0	0	
H: Specimens collected from organic-rich mud at the margin of a shallow lake.									
Carpelimus	diffusus	(Casey)	0	1	0	0	0	0	
H: Under dry cow manure on loose sand.									
Carpelimus	quadripunctatus	(Say)	1	1	0	0	0	0	
H: On bare to sparsely vegetated clay or organic mud near water, fresh and slightly alkaline.									
Oxytelus	fuscipennis	Mannerheim	0	0	0	1	1	0	
H: Occurs in manure, carrion and decaying plant material.									
Oxytelus	montanus	Casey	1	0	0	0	0	0	
H: Collected from manure and compost.									
Platystethus	americanus	Erichson	0	0	0	1	0	0	
H: Collected from cow manure..									
Thinobius	species		0	0	0	0	0	0	
H: Not recorded.									

Subfamily Paederinae

Genus	Subgenus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Astenus		discopunctatus	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Reported as occurring under stones and bark.									
Lathrobium	Lathrobium	fauveli	Davivier	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Lathrobium	Tetartopeus	furvulum	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.									
Lathrobium	Tetartopeus	nigrum	LeConte	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.									
Lathrobium	Tetartopeus	punctulatum	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Among vegetation and debris on moist soil near water, fresh and alkaline; at lights.									

Lathrobium	Lathrobioma	tenue	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Lathrobium	Lathrobium	washingtoni	Casey	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Lithocharis		ochracea	(Gravenhorst) †	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Recorded from compost..									
Lithocharis		thoracica	(Casey)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from moldy, wet alfalfa hay.									
Lobrathium		grande	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.									
Ochtheophilum		fracticorne	(Paykull)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Orus		species		0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Pachystilicus		hanhami	(Wickham)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Recorded as being associated with ants.									
Paederus		canonicus	(Casey)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: In wrack at edge of lakes.									
Paederus		littorarius	Gravenhorst	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: At the edge of water, on substrates from gravel and sand, to mud, detritus and moss.									
Rugilus		biarmatus	(LeConte)	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Scopaeus		species		0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.									

Subfamily Phloeocharinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Charhyphus	picipennis	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Under bark of dead lodgepole pine.								

Subfamily Piestinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Siagonium	punctatum	LeConte	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Under bark of dead lodgepole pine								
Siagonium	stacesmithi	Hatch	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported under bark of Pinus ponderosa, probably under bark of other dead Pinus.								

Subfamily Proteininae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Megarthus	species		0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded. (Hooper 2001)								
Proteinus	limbatus	Maklin†	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: In leaf litter, compost and moldy hay.								

Subfamily Pselaphinae (as family Pselaphidae in Bousquet 1991)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Adranes	lecontei	Brendel	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Lives in nests of ants, Lasius sp.								

Adranes	taylori	Wickham	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Brachygluta	terebrata	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Decarthron	abnorme	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Euplectus	karsteni	(Reichenbach) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Euplectus	signatus	(Reichenbach) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Sifted from moldy alfalfa hay with sprouting Coprinus mushrooms.								
Pselaphus	bellax	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Reichenbachia	spatulifer	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Rybaxis	transversa	Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								

Subfamily Pseudopsinae

Reference: Herman 1975.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Pseudopsis	sagitta?	Herman	0	0	0	0	1	0

H: In moist coniferous forest litter.

Subfamily Scaphidiinae (as family Scaphidiidae in Bousquet 1991)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Baeocera	congenera	Casey	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: In lake wash; swept from herbaceous vegetation.								
Baeocera	falsata	Achard	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Scaphisoma	species		0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded; members of genus have been found under bark and on Pleurotus (fungi).								
Scaphium	castanipes	Kirby	0	0	0	0	1	0

H: in deciduous and mixed forest litter and on fungi.

Subfamily Staphylininae

References: Smetana 1971, 1995, Smetana & Davies 2000.

Genus	Subgenus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Acylophorus		pronus	Erichson	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: In swampy and marshy places, especially in wet moss, debris, dead grass, Carex-tufts, etc.									
Bisnius		cephalotes	(Gravenhorst) †	1	0	0	0	0	0
As Philonthus cephalotes (Gravenhorst)									
H: Often around settlement, In decaying organic materials, also in nests of birds or rodents.									
Bisnius		instabilis	(Horn)	1	1	1	1	0	0
As Philonthus instabilis Horn									
H: Hygrophilus, in clumps of Carex, grasses, moss or debris in marshes and along streams.									
Bisnius		lautus	(Casey)	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: In burrows of rodents: ground squirrels, marmot, prairie dog.									
Bisnius		pugetensis	(Hatch)	0	0	1	1	0	0

H: In burrows of various mammals, especially rodents.

Bisnius	siegwaldii	(Mannerheim)	0	1	0	1	0	0
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As *Philonthus siegwaldii* (Mannerheim)

H: In decaying organic material such as carrion, animal droppings, compost, rotting fungi, etc.

Bisnius	sordidus	(Gravenhorst) †	1	1	1	1	1	0
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Bousquet – *As Philonthus sordidus* (Gravenhorst)

H: Synanthropic, around farm buildings, in decaying organic material; compost, dung, etc.

Creophilus	maxillosus	(Linnaeus) †	1	1	1	1	1	1
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H: On carrion, predator on maggots; recorded from lake wrack feeding on maggots.

Dinothenarus	badipes	(LeConte)	1	1	0	0	0	0
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As *Staphylinus badipes* LeConte

H: At lake margin in wrack and under rocks; in decaying vegetation such as compost

Erichsonius	alumnus	Frank	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Gabrius	astutoides	(Strand)	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Collected from leaf litter.

Gabrius	brevipennis	(Horn)	0	0	1	1	1	0
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H: Mainly in litter and duff in forests, along streams, in wet meadows and marshes.

Gabrius	microphthalmus (Horn)	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: In decaying material, especially mushrooms, also compost, mammal nests, leaf litter.

Gabrius	picipennis	(Maklin)	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: In debris in moist to wet habitats such as moist meadows, marshes, bogs.

Gabrius	punctatellus	(Horn)	0	1	1	0	0	0
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H: In squirrel middens, leaf litter, edge of small streams, decaying plant material, mushrooms.

Heterothops	fuscus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: In leaf litter, tree-holes, decaying organic matter, in mammal nests, near water in debris.

Heterothops	minor	Smetana	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Not recorded.

Heterothops	pusio	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: In decaying plant material, compost piles, leaf litter and in ground litter.

Neobisnius	jucundus	(Horn)	0	1	1	0	0	0
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H: On moist ground near water, both fresh and alkaline; treading soft mud and vegetation.

Ontholestes	cingulatus	(Gravenhorst)	1	1	1	1	1	1
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H: Collected from fresh manure and carrion.

Philonthus	aurulentus	Horn	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Hygrophilous, seems to favour shores of alkaline lakes, partially halophilous.

Philonthus	boreas	Smetana	0	1	1	1	0	0
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H: In a wide range of wet habitats, but not in saline places.

Philonthus	busiris	Smetana	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Hygrophilous, along creeks and smaller rivers, also on beaches of larger lakes.

Philonthus	carbonarius	(Gravenhost) †	0	1	0	1	1	0
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H: In open areas, e.g moist meadows, edge of water, fields and disturbed land.

Philonthus	caucasicus	Nordmant	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Typically near human settlements in compost piles, manure, rotting plants.

Philonthus	concinus	(Gravenhorst) †	0	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Common, often synanthropic, and in forests at water edge, also bird and mammal nests.

Philonthus	couleensis	Hatch	0	0	1	1	0	0
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H: Hygrophilic, in many wet habitats but usually not in bogs, uncommon by flowing water.

Philonthus		vulgatus	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: In a wide variety of wet habitats.									
Platydracus		species		0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.									
Quedius	Raphirus	brunnipennis	Mannerheim	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: In wet habitats such as bogs and swamps, amongst vegetation, in debris, moss, litter, etc.									
Quedius	Microsaurus	campbelli	Smetana	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from an old beaver house and a muskrat nest.									
Quedius	Microsaurus	caseyi	Scheer.	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Found in forest floor litter, sometimes in dung.									
Quedius	Microsaurus	criddlei	(Casey)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Collection records include coniferous forest litter, under cover in meadow, in rotten log.									
Quedius	Raphirus	densiventris	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: A wet coniferous forest species; in moss, debris, under fallen leaves, and often near water.									
Quedius	Microsaurus	erythrogaster	Mannerheim	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Found mainly in nests and burrows of various mammals.									
Quedius	Megaquedius	explanatus	LeConte	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Most collected under stones but probably lives in burrows of small mammals.									
Quedius	Raphirus	fellmani	(Zettstedt)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Boreal, found in various more or less wet biotypes but not strickly hydrophilous.									
Quedius	Microsaurus	fulgidus	(Fabricius) †	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Lives mainly near human settlement, in debris, cellars, stables, barns, etc.									
Quedius	Raphirus	fulvicollis	(Stephens)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: In wet forests in moss, debris, and fallen leaves, often in swampy and marshy areas.									
Quedius	Quedius	labradorensis	Smetana	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In swampy or boggy areas, in wet leaf litter.									
Quedius	Microsaurus	mesomelinus	(Marsham) †	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Synanthropic, in decaying vegetation, compost, etc.									
Quedius	Quedionuchus	plagiatus	Mannerheim	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Under bark of dead or damaged trees, usually conifers; a predator of bark beetles.									
Quedius	Microsaurus	pullmani	Hatch	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Occurs in underground burrows and nests of small mammals.									
Quedius	Raphirus	rusticus	Smetana	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: A boreal forest species collected from dung and under bark.									
Quedius	Raphirus	simulator	Smetana	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Edges or lakes and swamps, in moss, debris, Carex-tufts; less frequently in drier habitats.									
Quedius	Microsaurus	spelaeus	Horn	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In underground burrows of various mammals such as ground squirrels.									
Quedius	Raphirus	sublimbatus	Maklin	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: In wet areas, often near water, under fallen leaves, in debris and in moss.									
Rabigus		laxellus	(Casey)	1	1	1	1	0	0
Bousquet – As Philonthus lacustrinus Scheerpeltz									
H: In drier, open habitats such as edges of forests, fields and pastures.									
Tympanophorus		puncticollis	(Erichson)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.									

Subfamily Steninae

Genus	Subgenus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
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Stenus	Stenus	neglectus	Casey	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Stenus	occidentalis	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Hypostenus	pinguis	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Hypostenus	plicipennis	(Casey)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Stenus	pluto	Casey	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Hypostenus	pollens	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Hemistenus	pubescens fraternus	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Hypostenus	quebecensis	Puthz	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Hypostenus	rossi	Sanderson	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Stenus	scabiosus	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Stenus	scrupeus	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Stenus	semicolon	Casey	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: At edge of beaver pond and a large, shallow lake.									
Stenus	Parastenus	sibiricus	Sahlberg	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Stenus	stygicus	Say	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Stenus	tenuis	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Hemistenus	umbratilis	(Casey)	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Stenus	Stenus	vicinoides	Puthz	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									

Subfamily Tachyporinae

References: Campbell 1973, 1976, 1978a, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1988, 1991, 1993

Genus	Subgenus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Bolitobius		analisis	(Paykull)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Not recorded									
Bryophacis		smetanai	Campbell	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Occurs in leaf litter.									
Bryoporus		rufescens	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Occurs in wet leaf litter from a variety of habitats including at the edges of water									
Carphacis		nepigonensis	(Bern.) †	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Collected from under bark, decaying mushrooms, leaf litter, horse dung and polypor fungi.									
Coproporus		ventriculus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Reported from under loose bark.									

Ischnosoma		fimbriatum	Campbell	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Mainly a forest species, in deciduous leaf litter, rotten wood, etc.									
Ischnosoma		pictum	(Horn)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: In litter or decaying vegetation in wet habitats at edges of bogs, fens, springs and swamps,									
Ischnosoma		splendidum	(Gravenhorst)	1	0	1	0	1	0
H: In plant material in a variety of wet habitats and from leaf litter in forests.									
Lordithon	Lordithon	appalachianus	Campbell	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Adults have been recorded from gilled mushrooms.									
Lordithon	Bolitobus	bimaculatus	(Couper)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Collected from gilled mushrooms.									
Lordithon	Bolitobus	fungicola	Campbell	1	1	0	0	1	0
H: On a variety of mushrooms; many found in litter beneath Polyporus lying on ground.									
Lordithon	Lordithon	poecilus	(Mannerheim)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Mature or rotting mushrooms, especially bolete but also gilled mushrooms, main hosts.									
Lordithon	Lordithon	thoracicus	(Fabricius)	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Predators which occur in mushrooms and feed on fly larvae.									
Mycetoporus		americanus	Erichson	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Occur mainly along shorelines of lakes and streams.									
Mycetoporus		bipunctatus	Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: A forest species, collected in leaf litter.									
Mycetoporus		consors	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: A forest species, collected from litter, rotten wood, etc.									
Mycetoporus		inquisitus	Casey	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Specimens have been found in moist leaf litter, rotting fungi on dead logs etc.									
Mycetoporus		lucidulus	LeConte	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: In open areas and grasslands, collected in litter, rotten wood, and around edge of water.									
Mycetoporus		neotomae	Fall	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Found mainly in leaf litter.									
Mycetoporus		nigrans	Maklin	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Usually in mossy habitats: also in squirrel midden, under bark, in mixed or deciduous litter.									
Mycetoporus		rugosus	Hatch	1	0	1	1	0	0
H: Usually in deep, moist moldy layers of forest litter including deciduous and moss.									
Sepedophilus		littoreus	(Linnaeus) †	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Associated with old moldy wood, under bark and in stumps, adults are mycetophilous.									
Sepedophilus		testaceus	(Fabricius) †	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: In decaying wood, leaf litter, stumps and fungi									
Tachinus	Tachinus	basalis	Erichson	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Often associated with dung, but also taken from rotting mushrooms and under carrion.									
Tachinus	Tachinus	elongatus	Gyllenhal	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Boreal-alpine species, caught in pitfall traps in moist areas, in litter, often near water.									
Tachinus	Tachinus	frigidus	]Erichson	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Collected from under dung, mouth of mammal burrows, leaf litter and rotting mushrooms.									
Tachinus	Tachinus	fumipennis	(Say)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from decaying plant or animal material, aspen litter and some along streams.									
Tachinus	Nitidotachinus	lanei	Hatch	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Found at edge of water, in moss, and in moist litter.									
Tachinus	Tachinus	quebecensis	Robert	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Found on decaying mushrooms.									

Tachinus	Tachinus	tachyporoides	Horn	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: In moss and wet litter along cool streams and cool, wet habitat with moss and leaf litter.									
Tachyporus	Tachyporus	abdominalis	(Fabricius)	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Hgrophilous, in litter or clumps of vegetation in wet areas, by water or even over water.									
Tachyporus	Tachyporus	borealis	Campbell	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In coniferous litter at edges of water, in bogs and on clumps of plants in shallow water.									
Tachyporus	Tachyporus	canadensis	Campbell	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: In litter or vegetation in mesic-wet habitats, in bogs, on emergent plants, mammal nests.									
Tachyporus	Tachyporus	flavipennis	Campbell	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Amongst or under moist vegetation or debris, in mouse nests, on moist garden soil.									
Tachyporus	Tachyporus	inornatus	Campbell	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: In drier sites than congeners, in decaying vegetation, mammal nests, under cover.									
Tachyporus	Tachyporus	lecontei	Campbell	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: In or under decaying vegetation, in forests and near water.									
Tachyporus	Tachyporus	maculicollis	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Collected by water, in forest leaf litter, vole nest, under cover, etc.									
Tachyporus	Tachyporus	mexicanus	Sharp	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Various habitats: in moss, leaf litter, under cover, sometimes near water.									
Tachyporus	Tachyporus	nimbicola	Campbell	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: More xeric than other species of genus, in or under plant debris and litter.									
Tachyporus	Palporus	nitidulus	(Fabricius)	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: In or under rotting plant material, mushrooms, fallen leaves, usually in moist habitats.									
Tachyporus	Tachyporus	ornatus	Campbell	1	0	1	0	0	0
H: Specimens collected from plant tufts and debris in gardens.									
Tachyporus	Tachyporus	rulomus	Blackwelder	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: In wet litter, clumps of grass, floating debris, etc. often near water.									

Subfamily Xantholininae

Reference: Smetana 1982.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Gyrophypnus	campbelli	Smetana	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: In wet habitats with various debris such as leaf litter and moss, also in beaver house.								
Gyrophypnus	fracticornis	(Muller) †	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: In decaying matter such as compost, litter, dung (cow and horse), and mammal nests.								
Leptacinus	batrychus	(Gyllenhal) †	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: In decaying vegetation, compost, graneries, etc.; rather synanthropic.								
Leptacinus	intermedius	Donisthorpe†	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Found associated with stored wheat, as well as in piles of dead and decaying vegetation.								
Leptacinus	pusillus	(Stephans) †	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Synanthropic, in all kinds of rotting plant and other organic debris, especially around farms.								
Neohypnus	hamatus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In leaf litter, especially at forest edge, under cover, in flood debris or along water.								
Neohypnus	obscurus	(Erichson)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In forest litter, debris along water, dung, and decaying mushrooms and carrion.								
Nudobius	cephalus	(Say)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Under bark of dead trees (coniferous and deciduous), preying on various insects.								
Xestolinus	abdominalis	Casey	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Habitat not recorded.								

SERIES SCARABAEIFORMIA
SUBFAMILY SCARABAEOIDEA

FAMILY LUCANIDAE

2 (2)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Platycerus	marginalis	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0

H: Breeds in rotting hardwood logs, including aspen, maple, birch, alder.

Platycerus	piceus	(Kirby)	1	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Collected from under bark of dead aspen, breeds in rotting hardwood logs.

FAMILY SCARABAEIDAE (Sensu Bousquet 1991: including Trogidae, Geotrupidae, Ochodaeidae and Scarabaeidae of Arnett et al. 2002)

83 (58). Reference: Ratcliffe 1991.

Subfamily Aphodiinae

Reference: Gordon & Skelly 2007.

Genus	Subgenus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Aegialia	Aegialia	conferta	Horn	0	0	0	0	0	0

H: Biology not known but probably psammophilic living on the sandy banks of inland waters.

Aegialia	Psammoporus	criddlei	Brown	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Not recorded, probably detritivore on sandy areas of dunes or near water.

Aegialia	Psammoporus	lacustris	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	0
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H: A detritivore on sandy soil, at edge of dunes or near water.

Aegialia	Leptaegialia	rufescens	Horn	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Not recorded, probably detritivore on sandy areas of dunes or near water.

Aegialia	Psammoporus	terminalis	Brown	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Not recorded, probably detritivore on sandy areas of dunes or near water.

Aphodius	Agoliinus	albertanus	(Brown)	0	0	1	0	0	0
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H: A general surface dung feeder with preference for deer dung in forest habitats.

Aphodius	Liothorax	alternatus	Horn	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Usually taken at margins of ponds and streams on damp soil.

Aphodius	Agoliinus	aquilonarius	Brown	1	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Spring species; diurnal rodent burrow associate (Richardsons ground squirrel, prairie dog).

Aphodius	Planolinoides	borealis	(Gyllenhal)	1	1	1	0	0	0
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H: Primarily in forest; on dung of deer, moose , sheep and other animals in shaded localities.

Aphodius	Cryptoscatomaseter brevicollis	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Found in rodent burrows (pocket gopher).

Aphodius	Setodius	bryanti	Brown	1	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Found associated with ants, but also in cow manure and rodent burrows (true habitat?).

Aphodius	Agoliinus	canadensis	Garnett	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Rodent burrow associate (in burrows of Richardson's ground squirrel).

Aphodius	Dialytodius	carri	Brown	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Spring species, in burrows of Richardson ground squirrel and prairie dog.

Dichelonyx	kirbyi	Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Adults feed on shrubs including: Rosa, Symphoricarpos, Amelanchier.								
Dichelonyx	subvittata	(LeConte)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Adults have been reported feeding on hazel and pine.								
Dichelonyx	truncata	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Adults reported feeding on rose, choke cherry, pine and sagebrush.								
Diplotaxis	haydenii	LeConte	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Adults have been collected from dry coulee sides and found on juniper.								
Diplotaxis	obscura	LeConte	0	1	1	1	1	1
H: Adults at light; larvae probably root feeders but all stages have been reported in ant nests.								
Phyllophaga	anxia	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In sandy areas; adults feed on leaves of shrubs and tress, larvae mainly on grass roots.								
Phyllophaga	drakii	(Kirby)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Adults reported feeding on leaves of various shrubs and trees.								
Phyllophaga	nitida	(LeConte)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Phyllophaga	rugosa	(Melsheimer)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Adults feed on the leaves of many shrubs and trees.								
Polyphylla	decemlineata	(Say)	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: In sandy river bottoms, sand hills; adults on Populus leaves; larvae on roots. Life 3-4 yrs.								
Polyphylla	hammondi	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not known. Males have been recorded at light.								
Serica	anthracina	LeConte	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Adults feed on trees and bushes in spring; larvae reported in sandy, grassy areas.								
Serica	atracapilla	(Kirby)	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Serica	curvata	LeConte	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Adults taken at light and larvae reported in soil beneath Artemesia bushes.								
Serica	intermixta	Blatchley	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Collected at light and by sweeping shrubs and herbaceous vegetation.								
Serica	sericea	(Illiger)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Collected at light.								

Subfamily Ochodaeinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Ochodaeus	simplex	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0

H: Most specimens taken at light.

Subfamily Rutelinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cotalpa	lanigera	(Linnaeus)	0	1	1	0	0	0

H: In sand hills, larvae feed on roots; adults feed on leaves of aspen and willows, also at light.

Subfamily Scarabaeinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Canthon	pilularius	Linnaeus	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: On sandy soil, male makes and rolls ball of dung (cattle), females lays eggs in burried ball.								
Canthon	praticola	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0

H: On prairie dog or ground squirrel dung, will roll entire dung pellets; occasionally other dung.

Onthophagus	hecate	(Panzer)	0	1	1	1	1	0
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H: On various dung (often cow): dig vertical tunnels beneath dung where egg is laid.

Onthophagus	nuchicornis	(Linnaeus) †	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: On dung of various animals including cow and dog.

Onthophagus	orpheus pseudorpheus	Howden & Cartwright	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Usually associated with dung in animal nests or burrows..

Subfamily Troginae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Trox	aequalis	Say	0	0	0	1	0	0

H: Reported from nests of mammals and birds, presumably feeding on feathers and debris.

Trox	atrox	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Collected from dry carrion, nests of mammals and birds, and at lights.

Trox	robinsoni	Vaurie	0	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Collected from carrion, pit-fall traps (with decaying insects/ mice), and at light.

Trox	sonorae	LeConte	1	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Collected from carrion, pit-fall traps with animal remains, and at light.

Trox	unistriatus	P. de Beauvois	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Sp[ecimens have been taken at various types of carrion and at lights.

SERIES ELATERIFORMIA SUPERFAMILY SCIRTOIDEA

FAMILY EUCINETIDAE

3 (3)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Eucinetus	terminalis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0

as Eucinetus haemorrhoidalis (Germar)

H: In Scirpus wrack along lakes, on and under moist fungus-covered wood, in aspen leaf litter.

Nycteus	punctulatus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0
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as Eucinetus punctulatus LeConte

H: not recorded.

Nycteus	testaceus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
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as Eucinetus testaceus LeConte

H: not recorded.

FAMILY CLAMBIDAE

2 (0)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Clambus	gibbulus	(LeConte) †	1	0	0	0	1	0

H: Sifted from wet, moldy alfalfa hay with Coprinus mushrooms.

Clambus	pubescens	Redtenbacher	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Not recorded, probably mycophagous in decaying plant material.

FAMILY SCIRTIDAE

3 (3)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cyphon	pusillus	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Swept from grasses and forbes near water.								
Cyphon	variabilis	(Thunberg)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: On plants near water of marshes, ponds, bogs and fens and in damp areas.								
Microcara	explanata	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from lake shores.								

SUPERFAMILY BUPRESTOIDEA

FAMILY BUPRESTIDAE

51 (41). Reference: Bright 1987.

Subfamily Acmaeoderinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Acmaeodera	pulchella	(Herbst)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Adults on various summer grassland flowers, larval host unknown.								

Subfamily Agrilinae

Reference: Larson 2003, 2009.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Agrilus	anxius	Gory	0	0	1	1	1	1
H: Specific on birch; larvae tunnel in the cambial layer between the bark and the wood.								
Agrilus	arcuatus	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Reported from oak, beech, hazel and hickory								
Agrilus	cephalicus	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Reportedly reared from dogwood (Cornus).								
Agrilus	criddlei	Frost	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Reared from willow (Salix).								
Agrilus	cuprescens	Menetries†	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae girdle and kill stems of roses (Rosa); adults on foliage and flowers.								
Agrilus	frosti	Knull	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Reported from oak.(Quercus).								
Agrilus	liragus	Barter & Brown	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: Reared from Populus spp.								
Agrilus	masculinus	Horn	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Reared from Manitoba maple (Acer negundo).								
Agrilus	pensus	Horn	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Reared from alder (Alnus) and birch (Betula).								
Agrilus	politus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Reared from willow (Salix).								
Brachys	aerosus	Melsheimer	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Larvae mine leaves of various trees: aspen, willow, saskatoon, elm, dogwood, maple, oak.								
Pachyschelus	purpureus	(Say)	0	1	1	0	0	0

H: Reported from bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza</i> sp.)								
<i>Taphrocercus</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	(Say)	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Larvae mine the leaves of river bullrush (<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>)								
<i>Taphrocercus</i>	<i>schaefferi</i>	Nicolay & Weiss	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Larvae mine leaves of <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> .								

Subfamily Buprestinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Anthaxia	inornata	(Randall)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Breeds in branches of conifers; adults on flowers, especially dandelion and roses.								
Anthaxia	viridicornis	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: - Reported hosts: oak, American elm, willow and grape.								
Buprestis	confluenta	Say	1	1	0	1	1	0
H: Hosts aspen and eastern cottonwood (Populus spp.).								
Buprestis	fasciata	Fabricius	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host not established, suggested hosts include pine, maple, poplar and oak.								
Buprestis	langii	Mannerheim	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Local host unkown, probably conifers; adults found on willow and alder.								
Buprestis	lyrata	Casey	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host probably pine (Pinus).								
Buprestis	maculativentris	Say	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Reared from white spruce (Picea glauca) and pines (Pinus).								
Buprestis	maculipennis	Gory	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Reported from jack pine (Pinus banksiana).								
Buprestis	nuttalli	Kirby	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Recorded from balsam fir (Abies balsamea) and pine (Pinus).								
Dicerca	callosa	Casey	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Host: aspen (Populus temuloides).								
Dicerca	caudata	LeConte	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Known from alder (Alnus), birch (Betula) and Prunus, probably other deciduous trees.								
Dicerca	divaricata	(Say)	0	1	1	1	1	0
H: Recorded from maple, birch, ash, Prunus, oak and American elm.								
Dicerca	dumolini	(Castelnaw & Gory)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Known from balsam fir, spruce and pine.								
Dicerca	lugubris	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host not known, adults have been taken on jack pine.								
Dicerca	pectorosa	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Reared from Prunus.								
Dicerca	tenebrica	(Kirby)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Breeds in various species of Populus.								
Dicerca	tenebrosa	(Kirby)	1	0	0	1	1	1
H: Recorded from balsam fir, white spruce, lodgepole pine and jack pine.								
Melanophila	drummondi	(Kirby)	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Recorded from fir, larch, spruce and rarely pine.								
Melanophila	fulvoguttata	(Harris)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Reported from balsam fir, spruce and eastern white pine.								
Oxypteris	acuminata	(DeGeer)	1	0	1	1	1	1

H: Occurs on all species of conifers; attracted to burnt and burning wood.							
Poecilonota	cyanipes	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1
H: known from Populus.							
Poecilonota	ferrea	(Melsheimer)	1	0	1	1	0
H: Hosts possibly Salix and Populus (aspen).							
Poecilonota	thureura	(Say)	0	0	0	0	1
H: Known from Populus and Salix.							

Subfamily Chalcophorinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Chalcophora	virginiensis	(Drury)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: - Reported from jack pine.								

Subfamily Chrysobothrinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Chrysobothris	aeneola	LeConte	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Adults seen flying about and boring into base of Eriogonum spp.								
Chrysobothris	azurea	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: C-collected from Amelanchier, reported from willow, alder, maple, hawthorn, oak and pine								
Chrysobothris	blanchardi	Horn	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Reared from pine and larch.								
Chrysobothris	cribraria	Mannerheim	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Known from pine.								
Chrysobothris	dentipes	(Germar)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Known from pine, larch, fir and spruce.								
Chrysobothris	femorata	(Olivier)	0	1	1	0	1	0
H: Hosts a variety of deciduous forest and fruit trees.								
Chrysobothris	mali	Horn	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Hosts include many species of deciduous trees and shrubs.								
Chrysobothris	nixa	Horn	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded from cedar, juniper and cypress.								
Chrysobothris	rugosiceps	Melsheimer	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Known from oak.								
Chrysobothris	scabripennis	Gory & Castelnau	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Recorded from pine and spruce (and birch?)								
Chrysobothris	trinervia	(Kirby)	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: Reported from pine and spruce.								
Chrysobothris	verdigrispennis	Frost	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Recorded from conifers: spruce, pine, larch and balsam fir.								

SUPERFAMILY BYRRHOIDEA

FAMILY BYRRHIDAE

13 (5)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Byrrhus	americanus	LeConte	1	1	0	0	1	0

H: Found on mixed grasslands.								
Byrrhus	concolor	Kirby	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: on ground and under cover at edge of forested areas.								
Byrrhus	cyclophorus	Kirby	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On dry, open ground in both grassland and forest edges.								
Byrrhus	eximius	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Specimens have been collected on dry grasslands.								
Byrrhus	geminatus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: A boreal forest species.								
Byrrhus	kirbyi	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In open, dry sites in boreal forest.								
Curimopsis	echinata	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	1	0
H: Habitat not known, collected from lake wind-drift.								
Cytilus	alternatus	(Say)	1	1	0	1	1	0
H: On ground in exposed sites in forest areas; also in wind-drift and along sandy beaches.								
Morychus	aeneolus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: habitat not known.								
Morychus	oblongus	(LeConte)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: On ground in both grassland and parkland situations.								
Porcinolus	undatus	(Melsheimer)	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: In grasslands both in dry prairie and forest edges.								
Simplocaria	metallica	(Sturm)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Habitat not recorded.								
Tylicus	subcanus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Habitat not recorded.								

FAMILY ELMIDAE

5 (4). References: Hilsenhoff 1973, Brown 1972.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Dubiraphia	vittata	(Melsheimer)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: In gravel riffle and on plant debris in a slow sandy-clay bottomed stream.								
Optioservus	divergens	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Optioservus	fastiditus	(LeConte)	1	1	0	0	1	0
H: On rocks of riffles of small permanent streams.								
Optioservus	quadrinaculatus	(Horn)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On moss and rocks of riffles in small permanent streams.								
Stenelmis	vittipennis	Zimmermann	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Specimen collected at light near intermittent stream.								

FAMILY DRYOPIDAE

1 (1)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Helichus	striatus	(LeConte)	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: On water-logged wood and stones at the margin of flowing water.								

FAMILY HETEROCERIDAE

15 (14)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Centuriatus	auromicans	(Kiessenwetter)	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: On sparsely vegetated, sand-clay creek bank, 1 to 2 m above water line.								
Explorator	canadensis	(Fall)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On patches on bare organic silt or clay along beaver pond, slow creek.								
Heterocerus	collaris	(Kiesenwetter)	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Heterocerus	undatus	(Melsheimer)	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Heterocerus	unicus	Miller	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Lanternarius	brunneus	(Melsheimer)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Lanternarius	gemmatus	(Horn)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded as common on intertidal mud flats in WA.								
Lanternarius	mollinus	(Kiesenwetter)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Lanternarius	parrotus	Pacheco	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Lanternarius	sinuosus	Pacheco	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Lapsus	tristis	(Mannerheim)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: On wet clay or organic-rich soil near edge of both fresh and saline water.								
Microaugyles	moleculus	(Fall)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: On sandy-clay banks of small permanent stream.								
Neoheterocerus	gnatho	(LeConte)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: On moist clay soil at margin of both fresh and saline water.								
Neoheterocerus	pallidus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Most specimens found on moist clay at edge of alkaline ponds.								
Neoheterocerus	sandersoni	Pacheco						
H: Not recorded. (Downie & Arnett 1996).								

SUPERFAMILY ELATEROIDEA

FAMILY EUCNEMIDAE

4 (2)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Anelastes	druryi	Kirby	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Adults reported from under bark of coniferous trees.								
Epiphanis	cornutus	Eschscholtz	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Reported from coniferous trees.								
Hylis	terminalis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0

H: Recorded from beech and hickory, perhaps on other hardwoods.

Microrhagus	subsinuatus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
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as *Dirhagus subsinuatus* (LeConte)

H: Beech (*Fagus*) has been reported as host.

FAMILY THROSCIDAE

1 (0)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Trixagus	carinicollis	(Schaeffer)	0	0	0	1	0	0

H: Not recorded; adults of family reported on foliage, larvae in litter, and under bark.

FAMILY ELATERIDAE

102 (88). Reference: Brooks 1960.

Subfamily Agrypninae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Aeolus	mellillus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: On dry native grasslands, usually under cover; parthenogenetic.								
Conoderus	auritus	(Herbst)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: On dry mixed prairie.								
Danosoma	brevicorne	(LeConte)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Boreal; under bark or wood, in rotten logs.								
Danosoma	obtectum	(Say)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Under loose bark in rotten logs, in spruce and jackpine forests.								
Drasterius	debilis	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On spruce and fir.								

Subfamily Cardiophorinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cardiophorus	cardisce	(Say)	0	1	1	0	1	0
H: Occurs on fine drifted sand or grass covered sand dunes.								
Cardiophorus	pubescens	Blanchard	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: On mixed prairie, on sandy soils.								
Cardiophorus	tenebrosus	LeConte	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Has been collected on old grass stalks early in May.								

Subfamily Elaterinae

References: Becker 1956.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Agriotella	bigeminata	(Randall)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: On pine and spruce.								
Agriotes	criddleii	Van Dyke	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Prairie species, on clay to sandy loam; larvae are grain-crop pests.								
Agriotes	fucosus	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Parkland undergrowth, in moderately dry situations.								
Agriotes	limosus	(LeConte)	1	0	0	1	1	0

H: Usually in aspen woods, larvae in moist, but well drained situations.								
Agriotes	mancus	(Say)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: In and around cultivated fields.								
Agriotes	pubescens	Melsheimer	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Collected from dry mixed prairie in Grasslands Park.								
Agriotes	stabilis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Usually on Cornus or Salix near small ponds within deciduous forests.								
Ampedus	apicatus	(Say)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Reared from balsam poplar logs; under bark of dead aspen.								
Ampedus	deletus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Ampedus	evansi	Brown	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Not recorded.								
Ampedus	fuscus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Ampedus	laurentinus	Brown	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from aspen.								
Ampedus	luctuosus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Widespread in predominantly poplar forests and parklands.								
Ampedus	melsheimeri	(Leng)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Ampedus	miniipennis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Ampedus	mixtus	(Herbst)	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected on a variety of evergreen and deciduous trees.								
Ampedus	nigricans	Germar	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Ampedus	nigrinus	(Herbst)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: On pine, spruce and fir.								
Ampedus	obessus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On cottonwood.								
Ampedus	pedalis	Germar	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Ampedus	pullus	Germar	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Occurs in forested areas.								
Ampedus	quebecensis	Brown	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Ampedus	subtilis	(LeConte)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Collected from balsam poplar.								
Ampedus	uteanus	(Van Dyke)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Anchastus	cinereipennis	(Eschscholtz)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On short mixed prairie.								
Dalopius	asellus	Brown	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: Grassy pastures and forest margins.								
Dalopius	gentilis	Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Dalopius	inordinatus	Brown	1	0	0	0	0	0

H: In grassy meadows, sometimes associated with <i>Agriotes criddelei</i> .									
<i>Dalopius</i>	<i>mirabilis</i>	Brown	1	1	1	1	0	0	
H: In prairies and parkland, more abundant in parklands.									
<i>Dalopius</i>	<i>pallidus</i>	Brown	1	0	1	0	0	0	
H: Prairies and parklands.									
<i>Dalopius</i>	<i>parvulus</i>	Brown	0	1	1	1	1	0	
H: Not recorded.									
<i>Dalopius</i>	<i>vagus</i>	Brown	0	0	0	1	1	0	
H: Collected from grassy pastures.									
<i>Dalopius</i>	<i>vernus</i>	Brown	0	0	0	1	0	0	
H: Not recorded.									
<i>Megapenthes</i>	<i>stigmaeus</i>	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	0	0	
H: Usually collected on the dense undergrowth of poplar stands.									
<i>Melanotus</i>	<i>similis</i>	(Kirby)	0	0	0	1	0	0	
H: Commonly found under dry manure in pastures.									
<i>Sericus</i>	<i>incongruus</i>	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0	
H: Wet to boggy areas of boreal region, swept from vegetation.									

Subfamily Lissominae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
<i>Oestodes</i>	<i>puncticollis</i>	Horn	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: In the long grass around the margins of saline ponds.								

Subfamily Negastrinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
<i>Negastrus</i>	<i>choris</i>	(Say)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: On sandy or gravelly dunes.								
<i>Negastrus</i>	<i>dubius</i>	(Horn)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: On dry mixed prairie, most abundant on south-facing slopes.								
<i>Negastrus</i>	<i>gentilis</i>	(LeConte)	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: On muddy banks of a river, associated with <i>Bembidion</i> .								
<i>Negastrus</i>	<i>pectoralis</i>	(Say)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On open sunny slopes of fescue grassland.								
<i>Negastrus</i>	<i>striatulus</i>	(LeConte)	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Found under cover on moist pasture.								
<i>Negastrus</i>	<i>tumescens</i>	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Mostly shady spots in groves or forest margins.								
<i>Oedostethus</i>	<i>femoralis</i>	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: In moist grassy spots around the margins of ponds or in meadows.								

Subfamily Prosterninae

References: Becker 1974.

Genus	Subgenus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
<i>Athous</i>		<i>equestris</i>	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
<i>Athous</i>		<i>productus</i>	(Randall)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.									

Ctenicera	Selatosomus	aeripennis	(Kirby)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: In boreal forest on grey soils, also in Cypress Hills.									
Ctenicera	Selatosomus	appropinquans	(Randall)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: A boreal forest species.									
Ctenicera	Setasomus	arata	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: In boreal forest.									
Ctenicera	?	consors	(Brown)	0	0	0	0	0	0
= C. cuprascens (LeConte)?									
H: Not recorded.									
Ctenicera	Selatosomus	destructor	(Brown)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Black and brown soil areas of prairies; important crop pest.									
Ctenicera	Hadromorphus	glauca	(Germar)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Adults on a variety of prairie plants.									
Ctenicera	Pseudanostirus	hoppingi	(Van Dyke)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Collected on spruce.									
Ctenicera	Ctenicera	kendalli	Kirby	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: In parklands and predominantly poplar forests throughout area.									
Ctenicera	?	limoniiformis	(Horn)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: In parklands, and Cypress Hills.									
Ctenicera	?	lutescens	(Fall)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from spruce and fir.									
Ctenicera	Prosternon	mediana	(Germar)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Collected from pine and spruce.									
Ctenicera	?	mendax	(LeConte)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: On spruce, pine and larch.									
Ctenicera	Selatosomus	morula	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: A boreal species.									
Ctenicera	Pseudanostirus	nigricollis	(Bland)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On pine and spruce.									
Ctenicera	Setasomus	nitidula	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Boreal, on a variety of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs.									
Ctenicera	Pseudanostirus	ochreipennis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: On pine and spruce.									
Ctenicera	Pseudanostirus	propola	(LeConte)	1	0	0	1	1	1
H: Usually on coniferous trees but sometimes on deciduous trees.									
Ctenicera	Selatosomus	pulchra	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	1	0
= C. cruciata (L)									
H: Widely distributed in forests and parkland and prairie aspen bluffs.									
Ctenicera	Corymbitodes	pygmaea	(Van Dyke)	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: In long grass in low moist places around poplar-willow groves and nearly dry ponds.									
Ctenicera	?	resplendens	(Eschscholtz)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Adults usually collected on poplar or willow.									
Ctenicera	Selatosomus	sexualis	(Brown)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: On dry mixed prairie.									
Ctenicera	Selatosomus	splendens	(Ziegler)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Boreal, more common in jackpine associations than in spruce.									
Ctenicera	Liotrichus	stricklandi	(Brown)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Common species of forests and parklands of the entire area.									

Ctenicera	?	sulcicollis	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Ctenicera	?	tarsalis	(Melsheimer)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.									
Ctenicera	Pseudanostirus	triundulata	(Randall)	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from pine and spruce.									
Denticollis		denticornis	(Kirby)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Not recorded.									
Eanus		decoratus	(Mannerheim)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from larch and spruce.									
Eanus		estriatus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Specimens have been found on black spruce.									
Harminius		triundulatus	(Mannerheim)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Hemicrepidius		brevicollis	(Candeze)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Hemicrepidius		carbonatus	(LeConte)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Found on mixed prairie and parklands, larvae in a garden in Saskatoon.									
Hemicrepidius		memnonius	(Herbst)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Mixed prairie and parklands; adults fly to light in July and Aug.									
Hypnoidus		abbreviatus	(Say)	0	0	1	1	1	1
H: Not recorded.									
Hypnoidus		bicolor	(Escholtz)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Widespread, one of the most destructive garden and field crop species.									
Hypnoidus		impressicollis	(Mannerheim)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Hypnoidus		rivularius	(Gyllenhal)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Limonius		aeger	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Parkland and forest; in mixed shrubs and poplar groves, and adjacent long grass.									
Limonius		anceps	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Sometimes common in grassy spots next to aspen groves.									
Limonius		californicus	(Mannerheim)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: In saline places in the mixed prairie and adjacent parklands.									
Limonius		canus	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Limonius		ectypus	(Say)	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Limonius		lanei	Van Dyke	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Limonius		lecontei	Lane	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Limonius		pectoralis	LeConte	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: In parklands and poplar forests.									
Limonius		ursinus	Van Dyke	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Oxygonus		obesus	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.									

Pityobius	anguinus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Usually collected under bark of dead spruce and pine.								

FAMILY LYCIDAE

5 (4)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Calochromus	perfacetus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Celetes	basalis	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Dictyopterus	aurora	(Herbst)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: On vegetation along forest edges and in clearings.								
Dictyopterus	thoracicus	(Randall)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Plateros	lictor	(Newman)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Not recorded.								

FAMILY LAMPYRIDAE

9 (5). Reference: Luk et al. 2011.

Subfamily Lampyrinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Ellychnia	corrusca	(Linnaeus)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Wet meadows, around water bodies and along edges of bushes and trees.								
Ellychnia	lacustris	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	1
H: On vegetation at forest edges and along water bodies.								
Lucidota	atra	(Olivier)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Species of genus occur in woods and fly about in daylight; also on tree trunks.								
Photinus	ardens	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Pyractomena	angulata	Say	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Pyractomena	borealis	(Randall)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Collected from vegetation along streams.								
Pyractomena	dispersa	Green	1	0	1	0	1	0
H: Moist areas near sloughs, along creeks, bluffs and forest edges; flashing mainly early AM.								
Pyropyga	nigricans	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Swept from vegetation in marshes, along edges of water bodies and wet meadows.								

Subfamily Photurinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Photuris	pennsylvanica	(DeGeer)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								

FAMILY CANTHARIDAE

16 (9)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cantharis	aneba borealis	McKey-Fender	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Swept from shrubbery near water and in mesic areas; in lake wind drift.								
Cantharis	curtisi	(Kirby)	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: On shrubs, often near water.								
Malthodes	species		1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Swept from forbes, low shrubs, and maples along water courses.								
Podabrus	deceptus	Brown	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: not recorded.								
Podabrus	excursus	Fall	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: On vegetation in and around aspen bluffs.								
Podabrus	heteronychus	Fall	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Podabrus	laevicollis	Kirby	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: On shrubs at edge of mixed aspen/spruce woods.								
Podabrus	obscurevittatus	Fall	1	0	1	1	0	0
H: Collected in aspen bluffs, on willows along creeks and in creek flood debris.								
Podabrus	pruinus diversipes	Fall	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On willows and herbs along a stream course; in UV light trap.								
Podabrus	puberulus	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: not recorded.								
Podabrus	tetragonoderus	Fall	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: not recorded.								
Rhagonycha	excavata	(LeConte)	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: On herbs and shrubs along water courses and aspen bluffs.								
Rhagonycha	mandibularis	(Kirby)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: not recorded.								
Rhagonycha	mollis	Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: not recorded.								
Rhagonycha	tantilla	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: not recorded.								
Silis	difficilis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: On vegetation such as shrubs and low trees, in aspen bluffs, forest edges, etc.								

SERIES BOSTRICHIFORMIA
SUPERFAMILY DERODONTOIDEA

FAMILY DERODONTIDAE

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Laricobius	species		0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Feeds on Adelgidae (aphids) of conifers.								

SUPERFAMILY BOSTRICHODEA

FAMILY DERMESTIDAE

20 (10)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Anthrenus	fuscus	Olivier†	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Minor pest, usually in buildings, where larvae feed on remains of dead insects.								
Anthrenus	museorum	(Linnaeus) †	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Minor household pest, feeds on dried animal remains (wool, fur, etc).								
Anthrenus	scrophulariae	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Minor household pest, larvae on dried animal remains, adults on flowers.								
Anthrenus	verbasci	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Household pest of materials of animal origin, also pest of insect collections.								
Attagenus	unicolor	(Brahm) †	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Household pest on material of animal origin, also in bird & mammal nests.								
Dermestes	ater	DeGeert†	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On materials of animal origin and predacious on other insects. (Campbell et al.1989).								
Dermestes	caninus	Germar	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: On dried animal materials, e.g. old carcasses.								
Dermestes	fasciatus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: On dried animal remains.								
Dermestes	lardarius	Linnaeus†	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Often in houses, feeds on all kinds of dried animal materials including hides, fur, feathers.								
Dermestes	maculatus	DeGeert†	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On dried animal materials, in buildings, not outdoors. (Bousquet 1990a, Hooper 2001).								
Dermestes	marmoratus	Say	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Mainly on dried carrion, reported from buildings feeding on insect remains.								
Dermestes	signatus	LeConte	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Mainly on dried carrion, reported from buildings feeding on insect remains.								
Dermestes	talpinus	Mannerheim	1	1	0	0	0	1
H: Occurs on carrion.								
Dermestes	tristis	Fall	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Occurs on carrion.								
Megatoma	variegata	(Horn)	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Household pest feeding on material of animal origin.								
Pseudohadrotoma	perversa	(Fall)	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Reesa	vespulae	(Milliron)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Scavenger on dead insects in wasp nests; damages insect collections.								
Trogoderma	inclusum	LeConte	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Feeds on a variety of dry animal and plant products.								
Trogoderma	sinistrum	Fall	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Reported as common in granaries.								
Trogoderma	variabile	Ballion†	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Pest of high-protein dry plant material (e.g. seeds, nuts, cereals, grain).								

FAMILY BOSTRICHIDAE

5 (2)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
<i>Amphicerus</i>	<i>bicaudatus</i>	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: breeds in dying or diseased hardwoods.								
Dinoderus	minutus	(Fabricius) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Bores into bamboo and other dried vegetable materials (Bousquet 1990a).								
Lichenophanes	armiger	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Reported to breed in oak and maple.								
Rhyzopertha	dominica	(Fabricius) †	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Lesser grain borer; pest of stored grain and cereals.								
<i>Stephanopachys</i>	<i>cribratus</i>	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from pine slabs.								

FAMILY ANOBIIDAE (Including Ptinidae)

25 (15). Reference: White 1962.

Subfamily Anobiinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Anobium	punctatum	(DeGeer) †	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Furniture beetle; bores in seasoned wood such as furniture; probably not established.								
<i>Hemicoelus</i>	<i>carinatus</i>	(Say)	1	0	0	1	1	1
H: Reported as infesting hardwoods, collected by sweeping Prunus, Amelanchier, Salix.								
Hemicoelus	umbrosus	(Fall)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Known to bore in seasoned wood of furniture.								
<i>Microbregma</i>	<i>emarginatum</i>	(Duft) †	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Larvae feed in the outer bark of pine and other trees; reported damaging softwood lumber.								
<i>Stegobium</i>	<i>paniceum</i>	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Drugstore beetle; feeds on variety of dried stored animal and plant products.								

Subfamily Dorcatominae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Caenocara	bicolor	(Germar)	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Collected sweeping mixed grass prairie; host probably puffballs.								
<i>Caenocara</i>	<i>scymnoides</i>	LeConte	1	1	0	0	1	0
H: Larvae reported to develop in puffballs; also in lake wash and sweeping mixed prairie.								
<i>Dorcatoma</i>	<i>pallicornis</i>	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: The larval stage is reported to occur in woody fungi.								

Subfamily Ernobiinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Ernobius	nigrans	Fall	1	0	0	0	0	1
H: Associated with conifers, in spruce cones and collected from under bark.								
Utobium	elegans	(Horn)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Known from lodgepole pine.								

Subfamily Ptilininae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Ptilinus	ruficornis	Say	0	0	0	0	0	1

H: Reported from a variety of hardwoods, may damage woodwork.

Subfamily Ptininae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Mezium	affine	Boieldieu†	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not established, occasionally intercepted at ports of entry and in buildings.								
Niptus	hololeucus	(Faldermann) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Stored products pest, found mainly in warehouses.								
Ptinus	bicinctus	Sturm†	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Pest of stored flour and grain, occasionally found in warehouses and dwellings.								
Ptinus	californicus	Pic	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Reported as depredators on pollen stores in the nests of Osmia and Anthophora bees.								
Ptinus	fur	(Linnaeus) †	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Pest of museum specimens, grains and dried foods, found wherever such are stored.								
Ptinus	ocellus	Brown†	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Pest of grains and flour, found mainly in grain elevators and flour mills.								
Ptinus	raptor	Sturm†	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: A pest of cereal products, occurs mainly in warehouses and flour mills.								
Ptinus	villiger	(Reitter) †	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: Pest of cereal products, especially damp grain and animal feeds, in mills, graineries, etc.								

Subfamily Tricoryninae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Tricorynus	densus	(Fall)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded; genus known from galls, plant stems, seeds, fungi, dead hardwood branches.								

Subfamily Xyletininae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Lasioderma	serricorne	(Fabricius) †	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Cigarette beetle. In stored products, especially tobacco; only occurs indoors.								
Xyletinus	bicolor	White	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Xyletinus	fucatus	LeConte	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Recorded from dead oak twigs and on Prunus and Pseudotsuga.								
Xyletinus	lugubris	LeConte	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Swept from various shrubs, e.g. Prunus, Amelanchier and Salix; probably on dead limbs.								
Xyletinus	rotundicollis	White	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								

SERIES CUCUJIFORMIA SUPERFAMILY CLEROIDEA

FAMILY TROGOSSITIDAE

6 (6) Reference: Barron 1971.

Subfamily Peltinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
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Calitys	minor	Hatch	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from Polyporus fungus.								
Ostoma	columbiana	Casey	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected under bark of spruce, and on Polyporus fungi.								
Ostoma	ferruginea	(Linnaeus)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Collected under bark of dead spruce and from bracket fungi on spruce and fir.								
Thymalis	marginicollis	Chevrolat	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Collected from Polyporus and Daedalea.								

Subfamily Trogossitinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Tenebroides	corticalis	(Melsheimer)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Found under bark of various trees including poplar, willow, elm, maple, spruce, pine,								
Tenebroides	mauritanicus	(Linnaeus)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: In stored grain and grain products, feeds on insects frequenting these materials.								

FAMILY CLERIDAE

14 (10)

Subfamily Clerinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Enoclerus	coccineus	(Schenkling)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from dead pine log, bark beetle predator.								
Enoclerus	nigripes	(Say)	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Probably a predator of wood boring insects.								
Thanasimus	dubius	(Fabricius)	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: A bark beetle predator.								
Thanasimus	undatulus	(Say)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: A predator on Dendroctonus and other barkbeetles in conifers.								
Trichodes	nutalli	(Kirby)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Adults on flowers in grassland areas; larvae reported from nests of bees and wasps.								
Trichodes	ornatus	(Say)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Adults on flowers in and near coniferous forests; larvae reported in bee and wasp nests.								

Subfamily Enopliinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Chariessa	pilosa	(Forster)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: A predator of wood-boring beetles, including scolytids, cerambycids and buprestids.								

Subfamily Hydnocerinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Isohydnocera	curtipennis	(Newman)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae are parasitoids on gall forming and stem mining larvae.								
Phyllobaenus	dubius	(Wolcott)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Phyllobaenus	humeralis	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Adults swept from vegetation, larvae probably prey on stem-mining and gall insects.								

Phyllobaenus	lecontei	(Wolcott)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Adults collected by sweeping vegetation.								
Phyllobaenus	subfasciatus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								

Subfamily Korynetinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Necrobia	rufipes	(Degeer) †	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Occurs on bones and skin of old carrion, saprophagous and predacious.								
Necrobia	violacea	(Linnaeus) †	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On bones and skin of old carrion.								

FAMILY MELYRIDAE

13 (5)

Subfamily Dasytinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Dolichosoma	foveicolle	(Kirby)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Swept from shrubs.								
Hoppingiana	hudsonica	(LeConte)	1	1	0	0	1	0
H: Most specimens swept from Abies, Picea, and Pinus, also on Salix and Prunus.								
Listrus	plenus	(Casey)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Swept from Prunus and other shrubs.								
Listrus	provincialis	Blaisdell	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Common of flowers, especially Compositae and cacti.								

Subfamily Malachiinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Attalus	morulus	LeConte	1	0	1	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Attalus	nigrellus	(LeConte)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded from Pinus; also in lake wash, and collected sweeping forbes and shrubs.								
Attalus	otiosus	(Say)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Collops	bipunctatus	(Say)	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Swept from Salix.								
Collops	hirtellus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Collected by sweeping forbes and shrubs; in lake wash.								
Collops	tricolor	(Say)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Collops	vittatus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Occasionally abundant in lake wash.								
Malachius	aeneus	(Linnaeus) †	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Found in barns and houses, lake drift, and sweeping alfalfa.								
Malachius	ulkei	Horn	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								

SUPERFAMILY CUCUJOIDEA

FAMILY SPHINDIDAE

1 (0)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
<i>Sphindus</i>	<i>trinifer</i>	Casey	0	0	1	0	0	0

H: Adults and larvae feed on or inside the sporocarps of slime molds.

FAMILY NITIDULIDAE (including Brachypteridae (= Cateretidae =Kateretidae))

41 (16). Reference: Majka et al. 2008.

Subfamily Carpophilinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Carpophilus	dimidiatus	(Fabricius) †	0	0	0	0	0	0

H: Pest on stored products; may feed on fungi. (Campbell et al. 1989).

Carpophilus	lugubris	Murray	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Reported at sap.

Carpophilus	marginellus	Motschulsky†	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Recorded from moldy grain, also in compost and piles of corn husks.

<i>Carpophilus</i>	<i>pallipennis</i>	(Say)	1	1	1	0	0	0
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H: Occurs abundantly on flowers of prickly pear (*Opuntia*).

Carpophilus	sayi	Parsons	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Reported to have been collected at sap flows on *Acer* and *Populus*.

Colopterus	semitectus	Say	1	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Under bark of dead white spruce.

<i>Colopterus</i>	<i>truncatus</i>	(Randall)	1	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Under bark, feeding on sap or mold; on aspen and other hardwoods, also white spruce.

Subfamily Cateretinae (Kateretinae)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
<i>Brachypterolus</i>	<i>pulicarius</i>	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	0	0	0	0

H: Reported to occur on various flowers.

Brachypterus	globularius	Murray	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

<i>Brachypterus</i>	<i>urticae</i>	(Fabricius) †	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Host nettle (*Urtica* sp.), larvae in seed capsules, adults feed on pollen and flower petals.

<i>Cateretes</i>	<i>scissus</i>	Parsons	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Not recorded.

Subfamily Cryptarchinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cryptarcha	ampla	Erichson	1	0	0	1	1	0

H: Found at sap of deciduous trees, in fungi and at light.

Cryptarcha	concinna	Melsheimer	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: On and under bark of hardwoods, in litter and at light.

<i>Glischrochilus</i>	<i>moratus</i>	Brown	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Reported from under bark of recently fallen Populus, on maple (Acer).

Glischrochilus	quadrisignatus	(Say)	1	0	0	1	1	0
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H: On over-ripe and decaying fruit and vegetables, attracted to sap, molasses, etc., in litter.

Glischrochilus	siepmanni	Brown	1	0	1	1	1	0
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H: On and under recently dead aspen logs.

Subfamily Meligethinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Meligethes	cleominis	East	1	1	0	0	0	0

H: Swept from various flowers including Cleome serrulata (bee plant).

Meligethes	dauricus	Motschulsky	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Reported as occurring on flowers, particularly Ranunculus and Salix.

Meligethes	saevus	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Subfamily Nitidulinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Amphotis	ulkei	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0

H: Reported from nests of ants and on decaying fruit.

Epuraea	adumbrata	Mannerheim	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Epuraea	erichsoni	Reitter	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Reported at sap and under bark; also on flowers of marsh plants.

Epuraea	flavomaculata	Maklin	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: On recently cut aspen log, under bark of dead aspen.

Epuraea	helvola	Erichson	0	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Reported on fungi and at sap.

Epuraea	labilis	Erichson	0	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Reported as occurring in flowers, in fungi and under bark of Populus.

Epuraea	obtusicollis	Reitter	0	0	0	0	1	1
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H: Reported from under bark, in fungi, in dead leaves and humus.

Epuraea	parsoni	Connell	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Epuraea	planulata	Erichson	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Epuraea	populi	Dodge	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Reported from on and under bark of dying Populus, including aspen.

Epuraea	terminalis	Mannerheim	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Epuraea	truncatella	Mannerheim	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Under bark of pine, on aspen sapflows, in forest litter and compost.

Lobiopa	undulata	Say	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Reported from under bark and at sap flows of Populus and other trees, and at light.

Nitidula	bipunctata	(Linnaeus) †	1	0	1	1	0	0
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H: Found on dry carrion.

Nitidula	nigra	Schaefer	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Nitidula	rufipes	(Linnaeus) †	1	0	1	1	0	0
H: On bones and dried carrion.								
Nitidula	ziczac	Say	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Found on various carrion, usually dried, including ground squirrels, birds and reptiles.								
Omosita	colon	(Linnaeus) †	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Feeds on dry carrion, bones, hides, fungi and decaying vegetable material.								
Omosita	discoideus	(Fabricius) †	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Feeds on dry carrion, bones, hides, fungi and decaying vegetable material.								
Pocadius	helvolus	Erichson	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from Lycoperdon (puffballs), and on decaying fleshy fungi.								
Thalycra	concolor	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Reported as occurring at sap, under bark, and in fungi.								
Thalycra	species		1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								

FAMILY MONOTOMIDAE (= Rhizophagidae)

7 (3)

Subfamily Monotominae

Reference: Bousquet & LaPlante 2000.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Monotoma	longicollis	(Gyllenhal)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Occurs in decaying vegetable matter (e.g. compost heaps), a fungus feeder.								
Monotoma	parallela	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded from compost.								
Monotoma	picipes	Herbst†	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Found in granary residues and decaying vegetation; probably feeding on fungus.								
Monotoma	quadraria	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded, probably in decaying plant material.								

Subfamily Rhizophaginae

Reference: Bousquet 1990b.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Rhizophagus	dimidiatus	Mannerheim	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Under bark of conifers; apparently preys on wood-boring insects.								
Rhizophagus	pseudobrunneus	Bousquet	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Collected on a dead aspen log.								
Rhizophagus	remotus	LeConte	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Under bark of dead aspen, on aspen stump.								

FAMILY CUCUJIDAE (Bousquet (1991) included Laemophloeinae and Silvanidae)

2 (2). Majka 2008.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cucujus	clavipes	Fabricius	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Predator; under bark of dead trees, especially Populus, but also conifers.								
Pediacus	fuscus	Erichson	0	0	0	0	1	0

Cryptophagus	subfumatus	Kraatz†	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Usually in buildings, on stored produce such as grain and dried fruit, a record on carrots.								
Cryptophagus	tuberculosis	Maklin	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Habitat not recorded. Identification needs confirmation.								
Cryptophagus	varus	Woodroffe & Coombs	1	1	1	0	1	0
H: A common beetles in granaries; also recorded from bird nests.								
Henoticus	serratus	(Gyllenhal)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: A minor stored products pest; reported on dry fruit.								
Henotiderus	obesulus	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Habitat not recorded.								
Myrmedophila	americana	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Occurs in ant (Formica) nests; also collected sweeping herbs and grasses..								

Subfamily Telmatophilinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Telmatophilus	americanus	LeConte	1	0	1	0	0	1
H: Associated with aquatic plants, collected from flowers of Sparganium.								

FAMILY LANGURIIDAE

1 (1)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Acroteroxys	gracilis	(Newman)	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Larvae reported in pith of ragweed, nettle and other plants; adults swept from flowers.								

FAMILY EROTYLIDAE

4 (4)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Triplax	antica	LeConte	1	0	1	1	0	0
H: On white fleshy fungus on dead maple branches, reported from Polyporus.								
Triplax	dissimulator	(Crotch)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Not recorded, probably on Polyporus.								
Triplax	frosti	Casey	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: Under bark and on fungi on dead aspen.								
Triplax	thoracica	Say	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: On bracket fungi on birch.								

FAMILY BYTURIDAE

1 (1)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Byturus	unicolor	(Say)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Raspberry fruitworm. Larvae feed in raspberries, adults swept from raspberry canes.								

FAMILY CERYLONIDAE

Anisosticta	borealis	Timberlake	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Not recorded.								
Calvia	quatuordecimguttata	(Linnaeus)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Occurs on deciduous trees; feeds on psyllids and aphids.								
Coccinella	hieroglyphica	Kirby	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Generally tree inhabiting; prey not known, possibly aphids, leaf-beetle larvae, caterpillars.								
Coccinella	monticola	Mulsant	1	0	1	1	1	1
H: Possible association with Larix, but also from areas without larch; prey not recorded.								
Coccinella	novemnotata	Herbst	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Widespread but uncommon, possibly threatened by C. septempunctata								
Coccinella	septempunctata	Linnaeus†	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Recently colonizer, now abundant on forbes and grasses throughout province.								
Coccinella	transversoguttata richardsoni	Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Generalist, aphid feeding species, less abundant since arrival of C. septempunctata.								
Coccinella	trifasciata perplexa	Mulsant	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: On forbes and grasses, aphid predator.								
Cycloneda	polita	Casey	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Specimen in lake drift, possibly vagrant.								
Harmonia	axyridis	(Pallas) †	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Introduced species (2011), on aphid-infested golden willow; also on sides of buildings.								
Hippodamia	americana	Crotch	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Boreal species, possibly associated with peatlands.								
Hippodamia	convergens	Guerin	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Mainly on prairie and parkland.								
Hippodamia	expurgata	Casey	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Mainly prairie species, found regularly on sage. feeding on aphids.								
Hippodamia	falcigera	Crotch	1	0	0	0	0	1
H: Collected in Carex marshes								
Hippodamia	glacialis	LeConte	0	1	1	1	1	0
H: Prairie and parkland species.								
Hippodamia	moesta	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	1
H: Central and northern SK, records need confirmation.								
Hippodamia	parenthesis	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Throughout area, especially common in dry grasslands.								
Hippodamia	quindecimmaculata	Mulsant	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Species of moist grasslands and parkland.								
Hippodamia	quinqesignata	Kirby	1	1	1	0	0	1
H: Widespread but mainly on prairies; reported in aggregations in upland overwintering sites.								
Hippodamia	sinuata crotchi	Casey	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Widespread but not common in any particular habitat.								
Hippodamia	tredecimpunctata tibialis	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Species of marshes and wet meadows but also on cultivated grasses and crops.								
Macronaemia	episcopalis	(Kirby)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Usually in sedge marshes.								
Mulsantina	hudsonica	(Casey)	1	0	1	1	1	1
H: Associated with trees, including conifers.								
Mulsantina	picta	(Randall)	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Habitat not known, most collected in lake wash or at windows.								

Hyperaspis	oregona	Dobzhansky	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: A western montane species, collected in Cypress Hills.								
Hyperaspis	postica	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Habitat not known, collected in Grasslands Park.								
Hyperaspis	proba	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Habitat not known.								
Hyperaspis	quadrivittata	LeConte	1	0	0	1	0	1
H: A few scattered collections from Cypress Hills to Cree Lake.								
Hyperaspis	signata	(Olivier)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not known, no specific locality.								
Hyperaspis	simulatrix	Dobzhansky	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Several collections from sandy grassland areas.								
Hyperaspis	troglydytes	Mulsant	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not known, one locality (Broadview).								
Hyperaspis	undulata	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Nephus	ornatus naviculatus	(Casey)	0	1	1	0	1	0
H: Widespread but habitat not known.								
Nephus	sordidus	(Horn)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Not known.								
Scymnus	Scymnus apicanus pseudapicanus	Gordon	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Not known, collected by sweeping grasses and forbes.								
Scymnus	Pullus aquilonarius	Gordon	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Swept from sagebush on mixed prairie, several collections in sandhills areas.								
Scymnus	Pullus brullei	Mulsant	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Scymnus	Pullus carri	Gordon	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Specimens were collected in lake wash.								
Scymnus	Pullus caudalis	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded; no specific localities.								
Scymnus	Scymnus caurinus	Horn	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: One specimen collected in lake wash (Altawan Reservoir).								
Scymnus	Pullus iowensis	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded; no specific localities.								
Scymnus	Pullus lacustris	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Swept from shrubs in mesic grassland sites, e.g. riparian areas, coulee draws; also many in lake wash.								
Scymnus	Scymnus opaculus	Horn	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Scymnus	Scymnus paracanus linearis	Gordon	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Not known, generally collected by sweeping grasslands.								
Scymnus	Pullus postpictus	Casey	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Not known, most specimens collected by sweeping prairie vegetation.								
Scymnus	Pullus tenebrosus	Mulsant	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Swept from shrubby vegetation.								
Scymnus	Pullus uncus	Wingo	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not known, no specific SK localities.								
Selvadius	nunenmacheri	Gordon	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Record for Diomus debilis probably refers to this species (Acorn 2007). No specific locality.								

Corticarina	minuta	(Fabricius) †	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Under aspen logs and stones on prairie, in stored products and various rotting vegetables.								
Corticaria	gibbosa	(Herbst) †	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: Broad spectrum of natural habitats, usually in open, damp situations.								
Melanophthalma	americana	(Mannerheim)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: In leaf litter and plant debris; recorded from coniferous and mixed forests.								
Melanophthalma	pumila	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from coniferous and mixed forests; collected from leaf litter and plant debris.								
Melanophthalma	villosa	(Zimmermann)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Reported to be saproxylic associated with Populus; under cover on prairie, in plant debris.								

Subfamily Latridiinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cartodere	constricta	(Gyllenhal) †	1	0	1	1	0	0
H: Collected from hollyhock litter; also reported from stored products including grains.								
Dienerella	costulata	(Reitter) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Associated with various stored dried products, including grain. (Campbell et al. 1989).								
Dienerella	filiformis	(Gyllenhal) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Feeds on fungi and slime mold; reported from (moldy?) grain and stored products.								
Dienerella	filum	(Aube) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Occurs in stored grains and moldy plant; feeds on fungal hyphae. and spores								
Enicmus	atterimus	Motschulsky	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Feeds on the spores of Myxomycetes (slime moulds), found on bark of recently cut aspen.								
Enicmus	fictus	Fall	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Occurs in stored products; also found among tufts of dead grass and plant debris.								
Enicmus	mimus	Fall	1	0	1	1	0	0
H: In hollyhock litter.								
Lathridius	minutus	(Linnaeus) †	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: In all kinds of molding plant material on bark and stump of recently cut aspen logs.								
Stephostethus	liratus	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from litter of both deciduous and coniferous forests.								
Thes	bergrothi	(Reitter) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded from stored products and inside buildings, especially under moldy conditions.								

SUPERFAMILY TENEBRIONOIDEA

FAMILY MYCETOPHAGIDAE

7 (2). Reference: Parsons 1975.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Litargus	tetraspilotus	LeConte	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Not recorded								
Mycetophagus	distinctus	Hatch	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Under bark of dead lodgepole pine.								
Mycetophagus	pluripunctatus	LeConte	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Specimen collected by sifting old, decaying bracket fungus								
Mycetophagus	punctatus	Say	0	0	0	0	1	0

H: Under loose bark and on fungi.

Mycetophagus	quadriguttatus	Muller	0	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Reported from grain elevators, graneries, mills and warehouses.

Mycetophagus	tenuifasciatus	Horn	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Typhaea	stercorea	(Linnaeus) †	1	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Found on moldy materials in granaries, barns, mills, stores, warehouses and dwellings.

FAMILY CIIDAE

7 (5)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cis	americanus	Mannerheim	1	0	0	0	1	0

H: In bracket fungi (*Polyporus* sp.) on aspen

Cis	fuscipes	Mellie	1	0	0	1	1	0
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H: In bracket fungus (Polyporus) on dead beaked willow.

Cis	levettei	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Presumably in Polyporus.

Cis	pistorius	Casey	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Collected from Polyporus on aspen.

Hadraule	blaisdelli	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: In a variety of bracket fungi.

Octotemnus	laevis	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: In various species of Polyporus.

Sulcaxis	curtula	(Casey)	0	1	0	1	0	0
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H: In Polyporus.

FAMILY TETRATOMIDAE

1 (1)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
<i>Tetratoma</i>	<i>concolor</i>	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0

H: Mycetophagus; adults are reported to occur under loose bark.

FAMILY MELANDRYIDAE

12 (5)

Genus	Species	Author	I	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Dircaea	liturata	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

H: Reported beaten from dead limbs of various hardwoods.

Emmesa	species	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Not recorded.

Enchodes	sericea	(Haldeman)	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
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H: In light trap in open aspen stand; reported beaten from poplar and under poplar bark.

Eustrophinus	confinis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Hallomenus	species		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded. H. scapularis has been found in fungi from Abies, Picea and Pinus.									
Melandrya	striata	Say	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Recorded as occurring under loose bark.									
Orchesia	castanea	(Melsheimer)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Orchesia	cultriformis	Laliberte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Scotochroa	buprestoides	(Kirby)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Swept from shrubs at edge of coniferous forest.									
Serropalpus	substriatus	Haldeman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: In dead and dying conifers.									
Xylita	laevigata	(Hellenius)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: On various conifer trees including fir, pine and spruce.									
Zilora	hispida	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Swept from shrubs at edge of lodgepole pine forest; on bracket fungi on aspen.									

FAMILY MORDELLIDAE

35 (12). Liljeblad 1945.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Conalia	melanops	Ray	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordella	atrata	Melsheimer	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Reported to occur on many species of flowers.								
Mordella	marginata	Melsheimer	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Reported to occur on many species of flowers.								
Mordella	melaena	Germar	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Taken on various flowers.								
Mordella	quadripunctata	(Say)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: On various flowers including Cirsium arvense.								
Mordellistena	aemula	LeConte	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	aethiops	Smith	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Widespread, on a variety of flowers.								
Mordellistena	andreae ustulata	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	aspersa	Melsheimer	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae in pithy walls of goldenrod stem galls formed by tephritid fly.								
Mordellistena	cervicalis	LeConte	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Swept from flowers and weeds.								
Mordellistena	convicta	LeConte	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	divisa	LeConte	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: On flowers of perennial Helianthus sp.								
Mordellistena	husseyi	Liljeblad	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								

Mordellistena	impatiens	LeConte	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded. Identification uncertain.								
Mordellistena	incommunis	Liljeblad	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	infima	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	limbalis	(Melsheimer)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported on dead hardwood limbs and on flowers of Spirea and other plants.								
Mordellistena	marginalis	(Say)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	morula	LeConte	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	nigricans	Melsheimer	0	1	0	1	1	0
H: Larva in Eurosota galls on Solidago; adults on Chenopodium, Helianthus, Medicago.								
Mordellistena	nunenmacheri	Liljeblad	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded. Identification needs confirmation.								
Mordellistena	ornata	(Melsheimer)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: On numerous wild flowers; also beaten from dead limbs of hardwood trees.								
Mordellistena	pallipes	Smith	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	picalabris	Helmuth	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	pustulata	(Melsheimer)	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Larva reported from stems of Ambrosia trifida and Xanthium strumarium..								
Mordellistena	scapularis	(Say)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Reported from flowers of Crataegus spp.								
Mordellistena	sericans	Fall	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	smithi	Drury	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	suturella	Helmuth	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from wild roses.								
Mordellistena	tosta	LeConte	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: On basswood, Tilia americana.								
Mordellistena	trifasciata	(Say)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from basswood (Tilia) and flowers of Ambrosia and Aralia.								
Mordellistena	unicolor	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mordellistena	vilis	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Tomoxia	borealis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Reported on Tsuga canadensis in Quebec.								
Tomoxia	lineella	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Recorded from dead elm, ash, linden, maple and other hardwoods.								

FAMILY RHIPIPHORIDAE

2 (2)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Macrosiagon	cruentum	(Germar)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Adults found flying in sand dune areas; larvae probably parasites of solitary bees & wasps.								
Rhipiphorus	fasciatus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Adults reportedly taken on goldenrod and other late summer flowers.								

FAMILY COLYDIIDAE

3 (1)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Lasconotus	borealis	Horn	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Under bark of dead lodgepole pine.								
Lasconotus	planipennis	Kraus	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: In bark of bark-beetle infested lodgepole pine.								
Synchita	fuliginosa	Melsheimer	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: One record from Saskatoon, habitat not recorded.								

FAMILY TENEBRIONIDAE

35 (22)

Subfamily Alleculinae

Reference: Campbell 1978a.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Isomira	quadristriata	(Couper)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mycetochara	analisis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mycetochara	fraterna	(Say)	1	0	1	1	0	0
H: Collected in UV light trap in open aspen woods.								

Subfamily Coelometopinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Iphthimius	opacus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Occur under loose bark.								
Upis	ceramboides	(Linnaeus)	1	0	1	1	1	1
H: Larvae and adults occur under bark of both deciduous and coniferous trees.								

Subfamily Diaperinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Alphitophagus	bifasciatus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Feeds on fungi and mold in damp grain and spoiled cereal products; also under bark.								
Bolitothorus	cornutus	(Panzer)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: On woody bracket fungi on dead, usually deciduous, trees.								
Cynaesus	angustus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: A pest of stored food products.								
Eleates	depressus	(Randall)	0	0	0	0	1	0

H: Not recorded.

Scaphidema	aeneolum	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Found under bark of Pinus.

Subfamily Hypophoeinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Corticeus	praetermissus	(Fall)	0	0	0	0	1	0

H: Under bark of Pinus.

Subfamily Lagriinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Paratenetus	fuscus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0

H: Not recorded.

Subfamily Opatrinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Blapstinus	metallicus	(Fabricius)	1	1	1	1	1	0

H: In dry grasslands, under plant debris and in plant tussocks; on lighter soils.

Blapstinus	substriatus	Champion	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Common in grasslands; in plant debris, tussocks, under cover, etc; on clay to sandy soil.

Eleodes	extricates convexicollis	Blaisdell	0	1	0	0	0	0
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H: On dry, sandy prairie.

Eleodes	extricates extricates	(Say)	0	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Grasslands, on sandy soil, often in sand hills.

Eleodes	hispidabris	(Say)	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: On short-grass and mixed prairie; diurnal, under dry manure & boards, in mammal burrows.

Eleodes	obsoletus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: On dry grasslands.

Eleodes	opacus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: A grassland species, usually on lighter soils.

Eleodes	tricostatus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: On dry to mesic prairie, on clay to sandy soils; often under dry manure or other cover.

Embaphion	muricatum	Say	0	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Dry grasslands, on lighter soils.

Mecysmus	species		1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Subfamily Tenebrioninae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Alphitobius	diaperinus	(Panzer) †	0	0	1	1	0	0

H: Indoor pest of damp and moldy grain, cereal products and animal food; in poultry houses.

Bius	estriatus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Occurs under bark of dead trees.

Neatus	tenebroides	(P. de Beauvois)	1	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Under loose bark of pine and aspen.

Tenebrio	molitor	Linnaeus†	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Pest on moist grain and cereal products; under bark; reared for pet food and fish bait.

Tenebrio	obscurus	Fabricius†	0	0	1	1	0	0
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H: Similar to *T. molitor* but commonly in litter of chicken coops, birdhouses and stables.

Tribolium	audax	Halstead	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Feeds on stored cereals and their products; also under bark and in leafcutter bee cells.

Tribolium	castaneum	(Herbst) †	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Indoor pest of grains, oilseeds and their products.

Tribolium	confusum	Jacquelin du Val†	0	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Notorious pest of cereal products in feed and flour mills, warehouses, stores, ect.

Tribolium	destructor	Uytt. †	0	1	1	1	0	0
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H: A pest of seeds, cereals and their products.

Subfamily Tentyriinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
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Asidopsis	opaca	(Say)	1	1	0	0	0	0
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H: On short grass and mixed prairie, usually on light to sandy soil. Late summer to fall.

Asidopsis	polita	(Say)	0	1	1	1	0	0
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H: On dry, mixed prairie; on clay to sandy-clay soils; adults in late summer to fall.

Coniontis	ovalis	LeConte	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Found on mixed prairie on clay soil; also dead specimens in sand hills.

Glyptasida	sordida	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
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H: On dry, sandy prairie; adults only seen in fall.

FAMILY OEDEMERIDAE

3 (0)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
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Asclera	puncticollis	(Say)	0	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Found on spring flowers.

Ditylus	caeruleus	(Randall)	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Associated with dead coniferous trees, adults under bark or fallen logs, larvae in tree.

Nacerdes	melanura	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	1	0	0	0
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H: Wharf borer, larvae breed in damp, rotting wood, often structural timbers.

FAMILY STENOTRACHELIDAE (= Cephaloidae)

3 (0)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
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Cephaloon	lepturoides	Newman	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Collected from flowers.

Cephaloon	tenuicorne	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	1
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H: Beetles occur on flowers.

Stenotrachelus	aeneus	(Fabricius)	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Occur on flowers.

FAMILY MELOIDAE

25 (23). References: Blodgett et al. 2002; Gillott et al. 2003; Pinto 1991; Pinto & Selander 1971; Selander 1960.

Nemognatha	lutea	LeConte	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: On Cirsium (usually C. vulgare): larvae in nests of solitary bees.								
Nemognatha	piazata		0	1	1	0	0	0
H: On Cirsium (usually C. vulgare): larvae in nests of solitary bees.								
Zonitis	sayi	Wickham	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Adults on Cirsium, Grindelia, Gutierrezia, Haplopappus, associated with Nomia bees.								
Zonitis	vittigera	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Single specimen collected in lake wash.								

FAMILY BORIDAE

2 (2)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Boros	unicolor	Say	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Under bark of dead coniferous trees.								
Lecontia	discicollis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Under bark of dead, usually fire-killed, coniferous trees.								

FAMILY PYTHIDAE

4 (3)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Priognathus	monilicornis	(Randall)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Under bark of pine, and on decaying logs.								
Pytho	americanus	kirby	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Reported from under bark of Pinus.								
Pytho	niger	Kirby	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded from under bark of dead Picea.								
Pytho	seidlitzii	Blair	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Not recorded, probably under bark of dead conifers.								

FAMILY PYROCHROIDAE (including Pedilidae, subfamily Pedilinae)

4 (1)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Dendroides	testaceus	LeConte	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Collected from shrubbery at edge of aspen woods and in woodland glades.								
Pedilus	abnormis	(Horn)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Swept from shrubs and forest edges.								
Pedilus	jonae	Young	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: On shrubs and at edges of woods, forest clearings, etc.								
Schizotus	cervicalis	Newman	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								

FAMILY SALPINGIDAE

1 (1)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Sphaeriestes	virescens	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0

H: Occurs under bark of dead pine.

FAMILY ANTHICIDAE (including Pedilidae subfamily Eurygeniinae)

27 (25) Reference: Werner 1964.

Subfamily Anthicinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Amblyderus	pallens	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0

H: Reported from under debris and objects in loose sand.

Anthicus	ancilla	Casey	0	1	0	1	0	0
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H: On dry grassland, under cover; also in lake wind drift.

Anthicus	cervinus	LaFerte	0	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Collected on sandy to gravelly beaches of lakes; reported as coming to light.

Anthicus	coracinus	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	1
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H: On the sandy margins of boreal lakes.

Anthicus	ephippium	LaFerte	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: On dry clayish to sandy soil, where vegetation is somewhat disjunct.

Anthicus	flavicans	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
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H: Usually on dry, light soil, at base of vegetation.

Anthicus	haldemani	LeConte	1	1	0	0	0	0
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H: On soil in more mesic and often disturbed areas of mixed grasslands.

Anthicus	hastatus	Casey	1	1	1	0	0	0
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H: Habitat various, among plant debris on moist soil, in garden detritus, under loose bark.

Anthicus	lecontei	Champion	0	0	0	0	0	1
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H: Collected from sand and gravel at the margin of clear, cold streams.

Anthicus	lutulentus	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: not recorded.

Anthicus	punctulatus	LeConte	1	1	1	0	0	0
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H: not recorded.

Anthicus	scabriceps	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: On coarse sand at the margin of boreal lakes.

Cyclodinus	mimus	(Casey)	1	1	0	0	0	0
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(= Thicanus mimus).

H: Usually on clay to sandy margins of alkaline lakes and sloughs, sometimes by fresh water.

Euvacusus	coloradanus	Casey	1	1	0	1	0	0
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H: Found under dry cow dung and other objects on barren, loose sand.

Malporus	cinctus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Reported as occurring under debris on sandy shores of bodies of water..

Malporus	formicarius	(LaFerte-Senectere)	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Reported from under debris on sandy shores of bodies of water.

Omonadus	floralis	(Linnaeus) †	1	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Found around hay, compost and decaying vegetation.

Omonadus	formicarius	(Goeze) †	1	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Among dry and decaying plant materials on ground.

Sapintus	fulvipes	(LaFerte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Collected in lake wind drift.

Tanarthrus	salicola	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Reported to be associated with salt and alkali lakes

Vacusus	formicetorum	(Wasmann)	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: not recorded.

Subfamily Eurygeniinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Stereopalpus	vestitus	(Say)	0	1	0	1	0	0

H: Specimens collected by sweeping forbes and grasses in sand hills areas.

Subfamily Notoxinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Notoxus	anchora	Hentz	1	1	1	1	0	0

H: On light soil but not restricted to loose sand; swept from vegetation; attracted to light.

Notoxus	bifasciatus	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
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H: In sand hill and dune areas; reported on flowers of cherry and dogwood; also at UV light.

Notoxus	intermedius	Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: not recorded.

Notoxus	serratus	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	1	0
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H: On sandy soil, in mesic areas or near water.

Notoxus	subtilis	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
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H: On sandy soil, mainly on sand dunes; reported from various shrubs.

FAMILY PEDILIDAE – Members of family moved to Pyrochroidae (Subfamily Pedilinae) and Anthicidae (Subfamily Eurygeniinae)).

FAMILY ADERIDAE

1 (0)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Aderus	populneus	(Panzer)†	1	0	0	0	0	0

H: Swept from leaves of Salix and Populus tremuloides.

FAMILY SCRAPTIIDAE

5 (1)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Allopoda	californica	Schaeffer	1	0	0	0	0	0

H: A specimen was collected under bark of aspen.

Anaspis	atrata	Champion	0	0	0	0	0	1
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H: Not recorded.

Anaspis	rufa	Say	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Reported on flowers of red osier dogwood. Say

Canifa	pallipes	(Melsheimer)	1	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Reported from Pinus.

Purpuricenus humeralis	(Fabricius)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: In dead branches of Betula, Alnus, Quercus, and Acer.							
Ropalopus sanguinicollis	(Horn)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Larvae mine beneath the bark of living Prunus then enter heartwood to pupate.							
Semanotus litigiosus	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Hosts Abies and Picea.							
Xylotrechus annosus	(Say)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Hosts Salix and Populus (including P. tremuloides).							
Xylotrechus mormonus	LeConte	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Host Salix.							
Xylotrechus undulatus	(Say)	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Hosts Picea and Pinus.							
Subfamily Lamiinae							
Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP BS
Aacanthocinus	pusillus	(Kirby)	0	0	0	0	1 1
as Neacanthocinus pusillus (Kirby)							
H: Hosts Pinus, Picea and Abies.							
Hyperplatys	aspersa	(Say)	0	1	0	0	1 0
Hyperplatys montana is a synonym.							
H: hosts: Acer, Alnus, Amelanchier, Malus, Populus, Prunus, Ribes, Salix, Tilia and Ulmus.							
Moneilema	annulatum	(Say)	0	1	1	0	0 0
H: Host Opuntia polyacantha.							
Monochamus	mutator	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1 1
H: Host Pinus.							
Monochamus	notatus	(Drury)	0	0	0	0	1 1
H: Host Pinus.							
Monochamus	scutellatus	(Say)	1	0	1	1	1 1
H: Hosts Abies, Picea, and Pinus.							
Oberea	myops	Haldeman	0	0	0	0	0 0
Oberea canadensis is a jr. synonym.							
H: Hosts include Cornus, Kalmia, Malus, Prunus, Salix, Ulmus and Vaccinium.							
Oberea	schaumii	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0 0
H: Hosts Populus and Salix.							
Pogonocherus mixtus	Haldeman	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host Pinus and Picea.							
Pogonocherus	parvulus	LeConte	0	0	1	1	0 0
H: Host Salix.							
Pogonocherus penicillatus	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Host Picea.							
Psenocerus	supernotatus	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0 0
H: Breeds in many species of hardwood trees and shrubs.							
Saperda	calcarata	Say	1	0	0	1	1 1
H: Host usually Populus tremuloides, also reported from Salix.							
Saperda	candida bipunctata	Hopping	0	0	0	1	0 0
H: Hosts include: Amelanchier, Cotoneaster, Crataegus, Malus, Prunus, Sorbus.							
Saperda	inornata	Say	0	0	1	0	0 0

Saperda concolor unicolor Felt & Joutel is a synonym.

H: Hosts *Populus* and *Salix*.

Saperda	mutica	Say	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Larvae mine in dead <i>Salix</i> .								
<i>Saperda</i>	<i>populnea moesta</i>	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Hosts <i>Populus</i> and <i>Salix</i> .								
<i>Saperda</i>	<i>tridentata</i>	Olivier	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Host <i>Ulmus</i> .								
<i>Sternidius</i>	<i>variegatus</i>	(Haldeman)	0	0	1	1	1	0
As <i>Astyleiopus variegates</i> (Haldeman)								
H: Hosts include <i>Acer</i> , <i>Caragana</i> , <i>Populus</i> , <i>Salix</i> , and <i>Ulmus</i> .								
Tetraopes	annulatus	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Host <i>Asclepias</i> spp.								
<i>Tetraopes</i>	<i>femoratus</i>	LeConte	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Host <i>Asclepias</i> spp.								
Tetraopes	pilosus	Chemsak	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Host <i>Asclepias</i> spp.								

Subfamily Lepturinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
<i>Acmaeops</i>	<i>proteus</i>	(Kirby)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Host dead <i>Pinus</i> , <i>Picea</i> , <i>Abies</i> ; adults on a variety of flowers.								
<i>Acmaeopsoides</i>	<i>rufula</i>	(Haldeman)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host not recorded, adult collected from <i>Ledum</i> flowers.								
<i>Anastrangalia</i>	<i>sanguinea</i>	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host <i>Pinus</i> , adults on a variety of flowers.								
<i>Bellamira</i>	<i>scalaris</i>	(Say)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Hosts <i>Populus</i> , <i>Salix</i> , <i>Acer</i> , <i>Betula</i> and <i>Pinus</i> ; adult on various flowers.								
<i>Brachysomida</i>	<i>bivittata</i>	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Host not recorded, adults occur on flowers.								
<i>Cortodera</i>	<i>longicornis</i>	(Kirby)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Host not recorded.								
<i>Cosmosalia</i>	<i>chrysocoma</i>	(Kirby)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Host <i>Pinus</i> , <i>Picea</i> , <i>Populus</i> and <i>Alnus</i> ; adults on many flowers.								
Evodinus	monticola	(Randall)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host <i>Abies</i> , <i>Picea</i> and <i>Pinus</i> ; adults on many types of flowers.								
<i>Gnathacmaeops</i>	<i>pratensis</i>	(Laicharting)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Host dead <i>Pinus</i> and <i>Picea</i> ; adults occur on a variety of flowers.								
<i>Grammoptera</i>	<i>haematitis</i>	(Newman)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Larval host not recorded; adults on <i>Viburnum</i> , <i>Cornus</i> , <i>Crataegus</i> and <i>Spiraea</i> .								
<i>Grammoptera</i>	<i>subargentata</i>	(Kirby)	1	0	1	1	1	1
H: Host <i>Populus</i> , <i>Quercus</i> and <i>Rhus</i> ; adults on many flowers.								
<i>Judolia</i>	<i>gaurotoides</i>	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Larval host not recorded; adults on <i>Eriogonum</i> , <i>Artemisia</i> , <i>Arenaria</i> .								
<i>Judolia</i>	<i>instabilis</i>	(Haldeman)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Larval host <i>Pinus</i> ; adults on many flowers.								
<i>Judolia</i>	<i>montivagans</i>	(Couper)	0	0	0	0	1	0

H: Larval host Abies, Pinus, Picea, Populus and Salix; adults on many flowers.								
Judolia	quadrata	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Pachyta	lamed liturata	Kirby	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Hosts Pinus, Abies and Picea.								
Pygoleptura	nigrella	(Say)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host Picea, Pinus, Abies and Larix; adults on Hercaleum, Thalictrum.								
Rhagium	inquisitor	(Linnaeus)	0	0	0	1	1	1
H: Larvae feed in the cambrium layer of dead Abies, Picea, Pinus, Larix.								
Stenocorus	obtus	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Larval host not recorded; adults collected on Lupinus, Achillea, Heracleum and Galium.								
Stenocorus	trivittatus	(Say)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Stictoleptura	canadensis cribripennis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Larval hosts Larix, Pinus, Picea and Quercus; adults on Epilobium, Chrysolepis.								
Strangalepta	pubera	(Say)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Hst Ulmus and Pinus; adults on many flowers.								
Trachysida	aspera	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host Pinus, Picea, Populus, Salix and Betula; adults on Heracleum, Achillea.								
Trachysida	mutabilis	(Newman)	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Hosts Quercus, Betula, Acer, Alnus, Populus, Prunus, Amelanchier, Salix and Ulmus.								
Trigonarthris	minnesotana	(Casey)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Hosts Betula, Prunus, Ulmus, Acer, Populus, Fagus and Pinus; adult on many flowers.								
Typocerus	balteatus	Horn	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Host not recorded; adults on Chrysothamnus, Erigeron, Solidago.								
Typocerus	octonotatus	(Haldeman)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae feed in crowns of grasses: Andropogon, Sporobolus, Sorghastrum, Agropyron								
Xestoleptura	tibialis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host Abies, Picea, Pinus, Larix; adults on many flowers.								

Subfamily Prioninae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Prionus	fissicornis	Haldeman	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae feed on the roots of various native grasses in mixed prairie.								
Tragosoma	desparium	(Linnaeus)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Larvae feed in the sapwood of decaying pine logs.								

Subfamily Spondyliinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Spondylis	upiformis	Mannerheim	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Host pine and perhaps other conifers.								

FAMILY BRUCHIDAE

11 (7)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Acanthoscelides	aureolus	(Horn)	1	1	1	0	0	0

H: Larvae develop in seeds of *Glycyrriza* (licorice).

Acanthoscelides	fraterculus	(Horn)	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Host not recorded.

Acanthoscelides	obtectus	(Say) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Pest of stored beans, can only survive winter in heated sites. (Campbell et al. 1989)

Acanthoscelides	perforatus	(Horn)	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Ecology not recorded.

Acanthoscelides	seminulum	(Horn)	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Host not recorded.

Bruchus	pisorum	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Pea weevil; pest of cultivated peas. (Campbell et al. 1989).

Bruchus	rufimanus	(Boheman) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Broad-bean weevil, pest of cultivated broad beans.

Callosobruchus	chinensis	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Occasionally found in imported beans, probably not established. (Campbell et al. 1989).

Callosobruchus	maculatus	(Fabricius)	0	0	1	0	0	0
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H: Cowpea weevil; pest of commercially grown legumes.

Kytorhinus	prolixus	(Fall)	1	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Host unknown, swept from plants in a fescue-aspen community.

Megacerus	discooidus	(Say)	1	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Reportedly associated with bindweed (*Convolvulus*).

FAMILY MEGALOPODIDAE (= Chrysomelidae, subfamily Zeugophorinae of Bousquet 1991)

5 (5)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Zeugophora	abnormis	(LeConte)	0	0	1	0	0	0

H: Not recorded.

Zeugophora	atra	Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Zeugophora	consanguinea	Crotch	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Zeugophora	scutellaris	Suffruti†	1	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Adults on leaves of Populus and Salix; larvae mine the leaves.

Zeugophora	varians	Crotch	1	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Host *Populus tremuloides*.

FAMILY ORSODACNINAE (= Chrysomelidae, subfamily Orsodacninae of Bousquet 1991)

1 (1)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Orsodacne	atra	(Ahrens)	1	1	1	1	1	1

H: Adults on many shrubs and trees, Rosa, Populus, Salix; larvae unknown - root-feeders?.

FAMILY CHRYSOMELIDAE (Orsodacninae and Zeugophorinae treated as separate families)

208 (168)

Subfamily Alticinae (Galerucinae treated separately below)

References: Burgess 1977, LeSage 1995, LeSage & Paquin 1996.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Altica	ambiens	LeConte	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host Alnus.								
Altica	bimarginata	Say	0	1	1	1	1	1
H: Host Salix spp, most commonly S. interior.								
Altica	canadensis	Gentner	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Altica	corni	Woods	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: On Cornus								
Altica	prasina populi	Brown	0	0	1	1	1	1
H: Host Populus spp.								
Altica	subcostata	LeSage	1	1	0	0	1	0
H: Host Betula spp.								
Altica	tombacina	(Mannerheim)	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: Host Cornus pubescens.								
Aphthona	cyparissiae	(Koch) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Released for control of leafy spurge.								
Aphthona	flava	Guillebeau†	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Released and distributed for control of leafy spurge (Euphorbia esula).								
Aphthona	lacertosa	†	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Released and distributed for control of leafy spurge.								
Aphthona	nigriscutis	Foudras†	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Released and distributed for control of leafy spurge.								
Blepharida	rhois	(Forster)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Host Rhus trilobata.								
Capraita	subvittata	Horn	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Chaetocnema	confinis	Crotch	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Sweet potato flea beetle; on Convolvulus.								
Chaetocnema	cribrata	LeConte	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Chaetocnema	decipiens	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Chaetocnema	ectypa	Horn	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Chaetocnema	opulenta	Horn	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On mint (Mentha).								
Chaetocnema	perturbata	Horn	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Chaetocnema	protensa	LeConte	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Chaetocnema	pulicaria	Melsheimer	1	1	0	0	0	0

H: Corn flea beetle; on corn.							
Chaetocnema	subcylindrica	LeConte	1	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.							
Chaetocnema	subviridis	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.							
Crepidodera	digna	Parry	0	0	0	0	0
H: On Salix.							
Crepidodera	heikertingeri	(Lazorko)	1	0	0	0	0
H: On Populus and Salix.							
Crepidodera	nana	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1
H: On Salix interior, also recorded from Prunus, Populus, Crataegus.							
Crepidodera	populivora	Parry	1	0	0	0	0
H: Host usually aspen, recorded from Salix, Prunus and Populus spp.							
Crepidodera	solita	Parry	0	0	0	0	0
H: Host Populus and Salix.							
Dibolia	borealis	Chevrolat	0	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae mine the leaves of plantain (Plantago).							
Disonycha	alternata	(Illiger)	1	1	0	1	0
H: Host Salix.							
Disonycha	arizonae	Casey	0	0	0	1	1
H: Reported from Solanum (potato) and Russian thistle (Salsola)							
Disonycha	latifrons	Schaeffer	1	1	0	0	0
H: On Solidago; also recorded from Chrysothamnus, Salsola and Salix.							
Disonycha	procera	Casey	1	1	1	1	1
H: Host Polygonum (smartweed).							
Disonycha	punctigera	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.							
Disonycha	schaefferi	Blake	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.							
Disonycha	triangularis	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1
H: Occurs on various chenopods such as beets, spinach, can be a pest of sugar beets.							
Disonycha	xanthomelas	(Dalman)	1	1	1	1	0
H: On various chenopods.							
Distigmoptera	borealis	Blake	1	1	0	0	1
H: Not recorded.							
Distigmoptera	pilosa	(Illiger)	0	0	0	0	1
H: not recorded.							
Epitrix	cucumeris	(Harris)	0	0	0	0	0
H: A pest of potatoes.							
Epitrix	tuberis	Gentner	0	0	0	0	0
H: larvae attack potato tubers, adults occur on foliage; also on other Solanaceae.							
Glyptina	atriventris	Horn	1	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded from Mentha and Thermopsis.							
Hippuriphila	canadensis	Brown	0	0	0	0	0
H: On Equisetum.							
Hippuriphila	mancula	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0
H: On Equisetum.							

Kuschelina	barberi	Blake	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Kuschelina	lugens	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Kuschelina	vians	(Illiger)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded from Polygonum.								
Longitarsus	erro	Horn	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Longitarsus	insolens	Horn	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Longitarsus	testaceus	(Melsheimer)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Mantura	floridana	Crotch	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Feeds on Plantago and Rumex.								
Orestia	robusta	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: not recorded.								
Phyllotreta	albionica	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Occurs on rape and other crucifers; also reported from Atriplex and Eurotia.								
Phyllotreta	armoraciae	(Koch) †	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Feeds on horseradish (Radicula armoracia).								
Phyllotreta	bipustulata†	(Fabricius)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On various Cruciferae. (Campbell et al. 1989).								
Phyllotreta	conjuncta	Gentner	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Phyllotreta	constricta	Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Phyllotreta	cruciferae	(Goeze) †	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Feeds on a variety of crucifers, most abundant and serious flea beetle pest of rape								
Phyllotreta	inconspicua	Chittenden	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded, probably various Cruciferae.								
Phyllotreta	oblonga	Chittenden	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Phyllotreta	pusilla	Horn	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Phyllotreta	robusta	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Occurs on rape and a variety of garden crucifers (e.g. radish, turnip).								
Phyllotreta	striolata	(Fabricius) †	1	1	1	1	1	1
H: On various garden and weed Cruciferae (e.g. radish, turnip, horse radish, rape).								
Phyllotreta	zimmermanni	(Crotch)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: On various Cruciferae.								
Psylliodes	punctulata	Melsheimer	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: A general feeder, on Cruciferae as well as rhubarb, beet, cucumber, clover, etc.								
Systema	blanda	(Melsheimer)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Occurs on various weeds and garden crops, also on wolf willow (Elaeagnus commutata).								
Systema	dimorpha	Blake	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Systema	hudsonias	(Forster)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Host Solidago.								

Chrysomela	lineatopunctata	(Forster)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Hosts Salix and Populus.								
Chrysomela	mainensis	Bechyne	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: On Alnus.								
Chrysomela	scripta	Fabricius	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: On Salix and Populus, often cottonwood.								
Entomoscelis	americana	Brown	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On various Cruciferae, including cultivated, weedy and native species.								
Gastrophysa	cyanea caesia	Rogers	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: On Rumex, also reported from rhubarb..								
Gastrophysa	dissimilis	(Say)	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Host not recorded.								
Gastrophysa	formosa	(Say)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: On Rumex venosus (wild begonia).								
Gastrophysa	polygoni	(Linnaeus)	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Host Polygonum, especially P. aviculare.								
Gonioctena	americana	(Schaeffer)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: On Populus tremuloides.								
Gonioctena	notmani	(Schaeffer)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host Salix.								
Hydrothassa	boreela	Schaeffer	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On Caltha (marsh marigold).								
Hydrothassa	vittata	(Olivier)	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Reported swept from marsh plants (not identified), and from Caltha.								
Leptinotarsa	decemlineata	(Say)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Colorado potato beetle; on potato (Solanum tuberosum), S. triflorum and other Solanacea.								
Phaedon	armoraciae	(Linnaeus)	1	1	0	0	1	0
H: Various wetland plants, including Angelica, Salix, Sagittaria, and Populus balsamifera.								
Phaedon	laevigatus	(Duftshmid)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Reported a pest of horseradish and watercress.								
Phaedon	oviformis	(LeConte)	0	0	1	1	1	1
H: Occurs on various aquatic and semiaquatic plants.								
Phaedon	viridis	(Melsheimer)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Feeds on Cruciferae, such as mustard, turnip, pepperwort, watercress.								
Phratora	frosti remissa	Brown	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host Salix, perhaps also Populus tremuloides.								
Phratora	hudsonia	Brown	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Host Betula papyrifera.								
Phratora	purpurea	Brown	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Hosts Populus and Salix.								
Prasocuris	phellandrii	(Linnaeus)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Adults on emergent plants, larvae in stems of Cicuta and Sium.								
Zygogramma	conjuncta	(Rogers)	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Host Iva axillaries (povertyweed)								
Zygogramma	exclamationis	(Fabricius)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Recorded from potato, Asclepias and Salsola.								

Subfamily Clytrinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Coleothorpa	dominicana	(Fabricius)	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Adults reported as occurring on various hardwoods.								
Coleothorpa	vittigera	(LeConte)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: not recorded.								
Saxinis	saucia	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae live in ant nests; adults on various plants, Rosa, Eriogonum.								

Subfamily Criocerinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Crioceris	asparagi	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On asparagus; no definite records of occurrence, should be deleted from list.								
Crioceris	duodecimpunctata	(Linnaeus) †	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: asparagus, larvae develop in berries, adults feed on foliage and flowers.								
Oulema	melanopus	(Linnaeus) †	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Cereal leaf beetle; feeds on leaves of grains and various grasses. First seen 2011.								

Subfamily Cryptocephalinae

Reference: White 1968.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cryptocephalus	confluentus	Say	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: On Chrysothamnus and Gutierrezia.								
Cryptocephalus	insertus	Haldeman	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from Desmodium and Comptonia.								
Cryptocephalus	quadrimaculatus	Say	1	1	1	1	0	0
as C. notatus quadrimaculatus								
H: Reported from Fraxinus, Rubus, Ribes, Prunus, Syringa, and Vitis.								
Cryptocephalus	quadruplex	Newman	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Host Rhus glabra L.								
Cryptocephalus	venustus venustus	Fabricius	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Recorded from Sapium sebiferum.								
Diachus	aeruginosus	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Diachus	auratus	(Fabricius)	1	0	1	0	1	0
H: Adults on willow; larvae case bearers on clover flowers.								
Diachus	catarius	(Suffrian)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Lexiphanes	saponatus	(Fabricius)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Reported to be found by sweeping damp meadows; also beaten from various shrubs.								
Pachybrachis	abdominalis	(Say)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Pachybrachis	autolycus	Fall	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Pachybrachis	bivittatus	(Say)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: On Salix.								
Pachybrachis	donneri	Crotch	0	0	0	0	1	0

H: On Salix.								
Pachybrachis	hepaticus	(Melsheimer)	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Pachybrachis	melanostictus	Suffrian	0	0	0	0	0	0
= P. pecans Suffrian?								
H: Host Salix.								
Pachybrachis	nigricornis	(Say)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Pachybrachis	obsoletus	Suffrian	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded. (Campbell et al.1989).								
Pachybrachis	othonous	(Say)	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Pachybrachis	peccans	Suffrian	1	1	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Pachybrachis	spumarius	Suffrian	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								

Subfamily Donaciinae

References: Askevold 1987 – 1991; Marx 1957.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Donacia	canadensis	Askevold	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Donacia	confluenta	Say	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from Sparganium.								
Donacia	cuprea	Kirby	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Found on Scirpus.								
Donacia	distincta	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Hosts Carex spp. and Scirpus spp.								
Donacia	fulgens	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host Sparganium angustifolium,								
Donacia	hirticollis	Kirby	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: Recorded from Potamogeton, Sparganium and Nuphar.								
Donacia	magnifica	LeConte	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Hosts Potamogeton and Sagittaria, also reported on water lily..								
Donacia	porosicollis	Lacordaire	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Hosts Carex and Scirpus.								
Donacia	proxima	Kirby	0	0	1	1	1	1
H: Hosts Nymphaea and Nuphar.								
Donacia	pubescens	LeConte	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Host Scirpus.								
Donacia	subtilis	Kunze	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Host Sparganium.								
Donaciella	pubicollis	(Schaeffer)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Recorded from Phragmites, Calamagrostis and Nymphaea								
Neohaemonia	flagellata	Askevold	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Host Potamogeton natans								
Plateumaris	flavipes	(Kirby)	1	0	0	1	1	1

H: Hosts Carex, Eleocharis and Scirpus.								
Plateumaris	frosti	(Schaeffer)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Collected from Cyperaceae (Carex stricta).								
Plateumaris	fulvipes	(Lacordaire)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Hosts Carex, Scirpus and Eleocharis.								
Plateumaris	germari	(Mannerheim)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host Carex, Scirpus and Eleocharis.								
Plateumaris	nitida	(Germar)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Hosts Carex, Scirpus and Eleocharis.								
Plateumaris	pusilla	(Say)	1	0	0	1	1	1
H: Hosts Carex, Scirpus, Juncus and Eleocharis palustris; a colonizing species in new habitats.								
Plateumaris	robusta	(Schaeffer)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On Cyperaceae: Carex, Scirpus, Eleochara.								
Plateumaris	shoemakeri	(Schaeffer)	0	0	0	0	1	0
as a syn. of P. chalcea (Lacordaire)								
H: Acorus calamus, perhaps also Cyperaceae.								

Subfamily Eumolpinae (including Synetinae)

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Brachypnoea	puncticollis	(Say)	1	1	1	1	0	0
= Nodonota puncticollis (Say)								
H: Occurs on Rosa and Salix; also reported to feed on various fruits.								
Bromius	obscurus	(Linnaeus)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Usually on Epilobium angustifolium, also grape (Vitis).								
Chrysochus	auratus	(Fabricius)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host Apocynum (dogbane) and occasionally Asclepias.								
Graphops	marcassitus	(Crotch)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On Fragaria. (Campbell et al 1989).								
Graphops	nebulosus	(LeConte)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: not recorded.								
Graphops	pubescens	(Melsheimer)	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Oenothera biennis.								
Graphops	viridis	Blake	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: not recorded.								
Metachroma	angustulum	Crotch	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Feeds on Salix, Populus and Malus.								
Metachroma	longulum	Horn	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Myochrous	squamosus	LeConte	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Paria	quadriguttata	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Host Salix and Populus.								
Paria	thoracica	(Melsheimer)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Hosts Aster and Solidago.								
Syneta	carinata	Mannerheim	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Recorded from various conifers.								
Syneta	hamata	Horn	0	0	0	1	1	1

H: Occurs on various shrubs and trees: *Abies*, *Acer*, *Betula*, *Rubus* as well as conifers.

Syneta	pilosa	(Brown)	0	0	0	0	1	1
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H: Collected from *Abies*, *Picea* and *Pinus*.

Xanthonia	decemnotata	(Say)	0	0	1	1	1	0
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H: Hosts Quercus and Ulmus.

Subfamily Galerucinae (Altinae treated separately above)

References: LeSage 1986.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
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Acalymma	vittatum	(Fabricius)	0	0	1	1	0	0
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H: Adults on cucumber and melon vines, larvae on grass roots.

Diabrotica	cristata	(Harris)	0	0	0	0	0	0
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H: Reported from spiderwort.

Diabrotica	undecimpunctata howardi	Barber	1	0	1	1	0	0
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H: Larvae on roots of corn and grasses, adults on corn, cucumber, melons, goldenrod.

Erynephala	puncticollis	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Feeds on beets and other Chenopodiaceae.

Galeruca	browni	Blake	1	1	0	1	0	0
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H: *Lupinus argenteus*.

Galerucella	nymphaeae	(Linnaeus)	1	1	1	1	1	1
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H: Host usually Nuphar, but also on Polygonum, Potamogeton, Sagittaria, Rumex, Myrica.

Monoxia	conspuata	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Reported from *Chrysothamnus*.

Monoxia	grisea	Blake	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Host Artemisia.

Monoxia	inornata	Blake	1	0	0	1	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Ophraella	americana	(Fabricius)	1	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Host Solidago.

Ophraella	bilineata	(Kirby)	0	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Host *Chrysopsis villosa*.

Ophraella	communa	LeSage	0	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Host *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*.

Ophraella	conferta	(LeConte)	1	1	0	1	1	0
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H: Host Solidago.

Ophraella	cribrata	(LeConte)	0	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Host Solidago.

Ophraella	<i>pilosa</i>	LeSage	1	1	1	1	0	0
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H: Host Aster.

Phyllobrotica	decorata	(Say)	0	0	0	1	1	0
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H: Adults occur on *Lysimachia* and *Primula*.

Scelolyperus	varipes	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
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H: Not recorded.

Tricholochmaea cavicollis	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
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H: Host Prunus.

Tricholochmaea decora carbo	(LeConte)	1	0	1	0	1	0
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H: Host Salix.

Tricholochmaea	ribicola	(Brown)	0	0	0	1	0	1
H:	Host Ribes spp.							
Trirhabda	adela	Blake	0	1	0	0	0	0
H:	Occurs on Solidago and Cirsium.							
Trirhabda	attenuata	(Say)	1	1	1	0	0	0
H:	Host Artemesia tridentate.							
Trirhabda	borealis	Blake	1	0	0	0	0	0
H:	Host Solidago canadensis.							
Trirhabda	canadensis	(Kirby)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H:	Host Solidago.							
Trirhabda	convergens	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H:	Host Solidago.							
Subfamily Hispinae								
Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Baliosus	nervosus	(Panzer)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H:	Tilia, Quercus, Acer.							
Brachycoryna	montana	(Horn)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H:	not recorded.							
Microrhopala	excavata cyanea	(Say)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H:	Solidago.							
Microrhopala	vittata	(Fabricius)	1	1	0	1	0	0
H:	Solidago.							
Microrhopala	xerene	(Newman)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H:	Solidago, Aster.							
Stenopodius	lateralis	(Schaeffer)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H:	Not recorded.							
Stenopodius	texanus	(Schaeffer)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H:	Not recorded.							
Sumitrosis	ancoroides	(Schaeffer)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H:	Reported from "wild beans".							
Sumitrosis	inaequalis	(Weber)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H:	Solidago, Quercus, Seneca.							
Sumitrosis	rosea	(Weber)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H:	Various Compositae.							

SUPERFAMILY CURCULIONOIDEA

FAMILY NEMONYCHIDAE

1 (0). Reference: Bright 1993.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cimberis	elongata	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H:	Adults feed on the staminate flowers of pine, on which they lay their eggs.							

FAMILY ANTHRIBIDAE

7 (6). Reference: Bright 1993.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Allandrus	populi	Pierce	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Collected from aspen.								
Trigonorhinus	alternatus	(Say)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from fungus infested sagebush (<i>Artemisia cana</i>).								
Trigonorhinus	griseus	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from Colorado rubber plant (<i>Hymenoxys richardsonii</i>).								
Trigonorhinus	limbatus	(Say)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Breeds in the heads and stems of various composite flowers, especially <i>Helenium</i> spp.								
Trigonorhinus	sticticus	(Boheman)	1	0	1	0	1	0
H: Breeds in smut fungus, especially on wild grasses (<i>Andropogon</i> spp.), corn and wheat.								
Tropideres	dorsalis	(Thunberg)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Specimens have been found on dry branches of oak and birch.								
Tropideres	fasciatus	(Olivier)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Associated with fungus, on a variety of woody plants.								

FAMILY ATTELABIDAE (includes Rhynchitidae)

6 (6). Reference: Bright 1993.

Subfamily Attelabidae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Homeolabus	analisis	(Illiger)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Specimens have been recorded rolling leaves of oak.								

Subfamily Rhynchitinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Auletobius	congruus	(Walker)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: biology unknown, larvae have been reported damaging strawberry flowers.								
Haplorhynchites	aeneus	Boheman	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: larvae develop in flower heads of sunflowers as well as <i>Heliopsis</i> and scurf pea (<i>Psoralea</i>).								
Merhynchites	bicolor	(Fabricius)	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: rose curculio; adults puncture holes in flower buds of roses, larvae develop in the hips.								
Merhynchites	wickhami	(Cockerell)	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: eggs laid in rose buds then female punctures stem to produce a dying bud for larva.								
Temnocerus	cyaneus	(LeConte)	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: found on willow, also reported from beech and oak; often in lake wash.								

FAMILY BRENTIDAE (includes Apionidae)

18 (13). Reference: Bright 1993.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Apion	amaurum	Kissinger	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: On Prairie clover (<i>Petalostemon</i> spp.).								
Apion	attenuatum	Smith	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Beaten from willow and reared from sawfly galls on willow.								
Apion	capitane	Kissinger	1	1	1	0	0	0

H: Collected from prairie clover (<i>Petalostemon</i> spp.).							
Apion	centrale	Fall	1	1	1	1	0
H: Host unknown.							
Apion	commodum	Fall	0	1	1	0	0
H: Reared from the pods of breadroot (<i>Psoralea esculenta</i>).							
Apion	cyanitinctum	Fall	0	0	0	1	0
H: Adults have been collected on <i>Astragalus</i> .							
Apion	extensum	Smith	0	0	1	0	0
H: Specimens have been collected from <i>Lespedeza</i> and <i>Dalea</i> in Kansas.							
Apion	finitimum	Fall	0	1	0	0	0
H: Collected by sweeping in a marsh with <i>Carex</i> & <i>Eleocharis</i> .							
Apion	huron	Fall	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host unknown.							
Apion	longirostre	Olivier†	0	1	0	0	0
H: Hollyhock weevil, larvae in seeds of hollyhock (<i>Althea rosea</i>).							
Apion	pennsylvanicum	Boheman	1	1	1	1	0
H: Larvae feed in the stems of water hemlock (<i>Cicuta</i>) and wild parsnip (<i>Sium</i>).							
Apion	punctinatum	Smith	1	1	1	1	0
H: Collected on dock (<i>Rumex</i> spp.).							
Apion	robustum	Smith	0	0	0	1	0
H: Possible host cocklebur (<i>Xanthium</i> spp.).							
Apion	simile	Kirby	0	1	0	0	1
H: Larvae in flower clusters of birch.							
Apion	speculiferum	Fall	0	0	1	0	0
H: Host unknown.							
Apion	tenuirostrum	Smith	0	0	1	1	0
H: Collected from prairie clover (<i>Petalostemon</i>)							
Apion	wickhami	Kissinger	0	1	0	0	0
H: Collected in sand hills, on wild begonia (<i>Rumex venosus</i>).							
Microon	canadensis	(Brown)	1	1	1	1	0
H: Swept from alfalfa (host?). Previously placed in genus <i>Nanophyes</i> .							

FAMILY CURCULIONIDAE (*Scolytidae* treated as a separate family below. Subfamily classification follows Arnett et al. 2002, which differs in many ways from that of Bousquet 1991. No attempt has been made to reconcile the two).

209 (124)

Subfamily Bagoinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Bagous	nebulosus	LeConte	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Associated with various wetland plants.								
Bagous	planatus	LeConte	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On the vegetation-rich margin of a small dam.								
Bagous	transversus	LeConte	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Found at the edges of ponds and reservoirs.								

Subfamily Baridinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Baris	interstitialis	(Say)	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Recorded from roots of Xanthium (Cockle bur) and from Erigonum..								
Centrinogyna	canadensis	Casey	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Cosmobaris	americana	Casey	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae mine stems of Chenopodium; also reported from Ambrosia and Kochia.								
Idiostethus	tubulatus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Adults reported on various flowers, larvae may be associated with orchids.								
Onychobaris	subtonsa	LeConte	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: not recorded.								

Subfamily Ceutorhynchinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Acanthoscelidius	acephalus	(Say)	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Species possibly associated with Oenothera, Gaura, or other Onagraceae.								
Allosiocalus	consanguineus	(Dietz)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Species of genus have been associated with Allium, Mimulus and Pedicularis								
Amalus	scortillum	(Herbst) †	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Larvae feed in the crown of Polygonum.								
Auleutes	epilobii	(Paykull)	0	1	0	0	1	0
H: Members of genus have been found on various Onagraceae.								
Auleutes	nebulosus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded, possibly Onagraceae.								
Calosirus	zimmermannii	(Gyllenhal)	0	0	1	0	1	0
H: On herbage in damp places.								
Ceutorhynchus	americanus	Buchanan	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: On both wild and cultivated Cruciferae.								
Ceutorhynchus	dubitans	Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: No recorded.								
Ceutorhynchus	fulvotertius	Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: not recorded.								
Ceutorhynchus	handfordi	Brown	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Ceutorhynchus	invisus	Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Ceutorhynchus	lecontei	Colonnelli	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded. Identification needs confirmation.								
Ceutorhynchus	neglectus	Blatchley	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On Polygonum.								
Ceutorhynchus	obsiricius	(Marshall)	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded. Possibly a synonym of C. omissus.								
Ceutorhynchus	omissus	Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Ceutorhynchus	pauillus	Dietz	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Ceutorhynchus	rapae	Gyllenhal†	1	1	1	1	1	0

H: Feeds on a variety of Cruciferae, a garden pest.									
Dietzella	zimmermanni	(Gyllenhal)	1	1	0	0	0	0	
H: Recorded from Epilobium and Bidens.									
Eubrychiopsis	lecontei	(Dietz)	0	1	1	0	0	0	
= E. albertana (Brown)									
H: Occurs on Potamogeton and Myriophyllum.									
Glocianus	punctiger	(Sahlberg) †	1	1	1	1	1	0	
= Ceutorhynchus punctiger Gyllenhal									
H: larvae feed on seeds in the flower heads of dandelion (Taraxacum officinale).									
Hadroplontus	litura	(Fabricius) †	1	1	0	0	0	0	
H: Introduced to control Carduus and Cirsium thistles; larvae mine in stem and crown.									
Homorosoma	sulcipenne	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
H: Associated with Polygonum.									
Microplontus	edentulus	(Schultze) †	0	0	0	0	0	0	
H: Released for control of Matricaria perforata (scentless chamomile). (Anderson 2002)									
Nedyus	flavicaudis	(Boheman)	1	1	1	1	1	0	
H: Occurs on Urtica.									
Pelenomus	species		0	0	0	0	0	0	
H: Unidentified, most members of genus feed on Polygonum.									
Phytobius	leucogaster	(Marsham)	1	1	1	1	0	0	
H: Associated with Myriophyllum, larvae feed on the flowers.									
Rhinoncus	longulus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0	
H: On Polygonum.									
Rhinoncus	pericarpus	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	0	1	0	0	
H: Recorded from Rumex.									
Rhinoncus	pyrrhopus	Boheman	0	0	0	0	0	0	
H: On species of Polygonum and Rumex.									
Rhinoncus	triangularis	(Say)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
H: Host reported to be Saponaria.									
Rutidosoma	decipiens	(LeConte)	0	0	0	1	0	0	
H: Occurs on Populus.									
Subfamily Conoderinae									
Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS	
Cylindrocopturus	species		0	1	0	0	0	0	
H: Specimens collected from lake drift; also from Helianthus in AB.									
Subfamily Cossoninae									
Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS	
Carphonotus	testaceus	Casey	1	0	0	0	1	0	
H: Collected from under bark of white spruce (Picea).									
Cossonus	americanus	Buchanan	0	1	0	0	1	0	
H: Under bark of dead cottonwood; recorded from Populus balsamifera and Picea sitchensis.									
Cossonus	pacificus	Van Dyke	1	0	0	1	1	0	
H: Under moist, dead wood or boards lying on the ground, and under bark of Populus.									
Phloeophagus	canadensis	Van Dyke	1	0	0	0	0	0	
H: Reported to feed on dead Populus.									

Rhyncolus	brunneus	Mannerheim	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Collected from under bark of dead Pinus, also reported from Prunus, Picea and Abies.								

Subfamily Cryptorhynchinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Cryptorhynchus	lapathi	(Linnaeus)	1	1	0	1	0	0
H: Larvae bore in crowns of living Salix and Populus, adults on the foliage.								
Gerstaeckeria	basalis	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae mine in pads of Opuntia.								
Tyloderma	oenotherae	Wibmer	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded, probably Onagraceae.								
Tyloderma	nigrum	Casey	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from Oenothera.								

Subfamily Curculioninae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Acalyptus	carpini	(Herbst)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Host Salix.								
Anthonomus	corvulus	LeConte	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Reported from various woody plants such as Cornus, Viburnum, Prunus.								
Anthonomus	haematopus	Boheman	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Develops in galls of sawflies on Salix.								
Anthonomus	imbricus	Hatch	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Anthonomus	lecontei	Burke	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: not recorded.								
Anthonomus	musculus	Say	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Swept from Elaeagnus, reported from huckleberry and black chokeberry.								
Anthonomus	ochreopilosus	Dietz	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Anthonomus	profundus	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Host Crataegus spp..								
Anthonomus	quadrigibbus	(Say)	1	0	1	0	0	0
H: Collected from Crataegus, also reported from apple and pear.								
Anthonomus	quesnelensis	Sleeper	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Anthonomus	robustulus	LeConte	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Host Solidago.								
Anthonomus	rubricus	Schenkling & Marshall	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Swept from Amelanchier and Prunus.								
Anthonomus	rufipes	LeConte	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On Solidago.								
Anthonomus	signatus	Say	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Eggs laid in flower buds of Fraxinus, Rubus, Vaccinium, larvae develop in fallen buds.								
Anthonomus	sphaeralciae	Fall	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Anthonomus	squamosus	LeConte	1	0	0	1	0	0

H: not recorded.									
Anthonomus	tectus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from wild aster (<i>Ionactis linariifolius</i>) in MA.									
Chelonychus	longipes	Dietz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Curculio	iowensis	(Casey)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded as breeding in acorns of <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> .									
Curculio	strictus	(Casey)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Breeds in acorns of various <i>Quercus</i> .									
Dorytomus	frostii	Blatchley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded. Probably on <i>Populus</i> or <i>Salix</i> .									
Dorytomus	inaequalis	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded. Probably on <i>Populus</i> or <i>Salix</i> .									
Dorytomus	laticollis	LeConte	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Occurs on <i>Populus</i> .									
Dorytomus	luridus	(Mannerheim)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On <i>Salix</i> .									
Dorytomus	mannerheimi	(Gemminger)	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Reported from <i>Salix</i> .									
Dorytomus	mucidus	(Say)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from cottonwood (<i>Populus</i>).									
Dorytomus	parvicollis	Casey	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Occurs on <i>Populus</i> (<i>P. tremuloides</i>).									
Dorytomus	rufulus	(Mannerheim)	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: On <i>Salix</i> .									
Dorytomus	squamosus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On <i>Salix</i> .									
Dorytomus	vagenotatus	Casey	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Reported from <i>Populus tremuloides</i> .									
Ellescus	borealis	Carr	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded, probably on <i>Salix</i> or <i>Populus</i> .									
Ellescus	ephippiatus	(Say)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from <i>Salix</i> ; larva mines central axis of female catkin.									
Ellescus	scanicus	(Paykull)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On <i>Salix</i> .									
Gymnetron	antirrhini	(Paykull) †	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Larvae in seed capsules of <i>Linaria</i> and <i>Antirrhinum</i> (snapdragon), adults on flowers.									
Isochnus	rufipes	(LeConte)	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
H: On <i>Salix</i> , larvae mine the leaves.									
Lignyodes	fraxini	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Associated with <i>Fraxinus</i> .									
Lignyodes	helvolus	(LeConte)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Larvae develop in the seeds of <i>Fraxinus</i> .									
Lignyodes	horridulus	(Casey)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
H: Larvae develop in the seeds of <i>Fraxinus</i> .									
Macrorhoptus	hispidus	Dietz	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Occurs on various <i>Malvaceae</i> .									
Orchestes	mixtus	(Blatchley)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

= <i>Rhynchaenus mixtus</i> (Blatchley)									
H: Not recorded.									
Orchestes	testaceus	(Muller)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
= <i>Rhynchaenus testaceus</i> .									
H: Larvae mine leaves of Ulmaceae (Manchurian elm).									
Phyllotrox	nubifer	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported as occurring on flowers.									
Proctorus	armatus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Members of genus associated with Salix.									
Proctorus	decipiens	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Occurs on Salix.									
Promecotarsus	densus	Casey	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Promecotarsus	fumatus	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Pseudanthonomus	crataegi	(Walsh)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: On Crataegus and other Rosaceae, also on some Ericaceae.									
Smicronyx	amoenus	(Say)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Recorded from Ambrosia and Helianthus.									
Smicronyx	centralis	(Dietz)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Smicronyx	commixtus	Dietz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported on Iva xanthifolia, Helianthus, Xanthium, Salsola, and sugar beet.									
Smicronyx	discoideus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On various Compositae such as Helenium, Gaillardia, Anthemis.									
Smicronyx	fulvus	LeConte	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: On Helianthus.									
Smicronyx	humilis	(Dietz)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from Grindelia.									
Smicronyx	utilis	Buchanan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On Iva axillaris (poverty weed)									
Smicronyx	vestitus	LeConte	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Collected from Solidago.									
Tachyerges	ephippiatus	(Say)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
H: Occurs on Populus (P. tremuloides); larvae mine the leaves.									
Tachyerges	niger	(Horn)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Host Salix, larvae mine the leaves.									
Tachyerges	salicis	(Linnaeus)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Host Salix, larvae mine the leaves.									
Tychius	aratus	Say	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Tychius	liljebladi	Blatchley	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Tychius	lineellus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from Lupinus and Chrysothamnus									
Tychius	melilati	Stephens	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.									
Tychius	picrostris	(Fabricius) †	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

H: Larvae feed in seeds of alsike, red and white clover.								
Tychius	semisquamosus	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: On Lupinus.								
Tychius	soltaui	Casey	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Tychius	stephensi	Schönherr	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae feed in the ripening seeds of clover.								
Tychius	tectus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On Astragalus.								

Subfamily Cyclominae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Listronotus	appendiculatus	(Boheman)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Reported from Sagittarius and Carex.								
Listronotus	delumbis	(Gyllenhal)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Listronotus	frontalis	LeConte	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Reported from under debris near standing water.								
Listronotus	grypoides	(Dietz)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from Eleocharis and other aquatic plants.								
Listronotus	maculicollis	(Kirby)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Listronotus	montanus	(Dietz)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Listronotus	oregonensis	(LeConte)	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Occurs on Umbelliferae such as carrot, parsley, celery.								
Listronotus	squamiger	(Say)	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Collected from Sagittaria.								
Listronotus	tuberosus	LeConte	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: On Sagittaria and Carex.								
Listronotus	vitticollis	(Kirby)	1	0	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Lixellus	filiformis	LeConte	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: On various emergent plants such as Scirpus.								

Subfamily Dryophthorinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Sitophilus	granarius	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Restricted to stored grain, larva feeds inside a kernel.								
Sitophilus	oryzae	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Serious pest of stored grain in warm regions, sporadic in Canada. (Campbell et al. 1989)								
Sphenophorus	aequalis	Gyllenhal	0	1	0	0	1	0
H: On reeds and bulrushes (Scirpus), also on corn in low-lying fields.								
Sphenophorus	cicatristriatus	Fahraeus	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Collected by alkali and salt lakes.								
Sphenophorus	costipennis	Horn	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On Carex.								

Sphenophorus	mormon	Chittenden	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: In saline spots, reported on Scirpus occidentalis and Distichlis.								
Sphenophorus	simplex	LeConte	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: A marsh species, reported in salt grass.								
Sphenophorus	striatipennis	Chittenden	0	0	0	1	1	1
H: Not recorded.								

Subfamily Entiminae

Reference: Bright & Bouchard 2008.

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Anametis	granulata	(Say)	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: On foliage of various trees and shrubs and forbes such as red clover and alfalfa.								
Cimbocera	pauper	Horn	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Dyslobus	alternatus	(Horn)	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Found in grassland litter and under cover.								
Dyslobus	crinitus	Bright	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Type collected in spruce-poplar litter								
Dyslobus	luteus	(Horn)	1	0	1	0	0	0
H: Adults have been recorded as damaging leaves of raspberry plants,								
Evotus	naso	(LeConte)	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Adults reported to feed on the foliage of a variety of plants including apple.								
Nemocestes	horni	Van Dyke	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Reported from strawberries as well as on salmonberries and blackberries in BC.								
Ophryastes	sulcirostris	(Say)	0	1	1	0	0	0
H: On dry mixed prairie, found on Atriplex, associated with Opuntia and Artemisia etc.								
Otiorhynchus	ovatus	(Linnaeus) †	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Feeds on the roots of many plants, may be a horticultural pest.								
Otiorhynchus	raucus	(Fabricius) †	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae reported to be pests of garden vegetables, adults on foliage and fruits of trees.								
Otiorhynchus	sulcatus	(Fabricius)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Recorded from more than 150 species of plants, a horticultural pest.								
Pachyrhinus	elegans	(Couper)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Associated with pine.								
Panscopus	aequalis	Horn	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: Adults collected from a variety of trees, shrubs and forbes.								
Panscopus	ovalis	Pierce	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Reported from foliage of Alnus, Cornus, Ribes, Salix, Vaccinium.								
Phyxelis	rigidus	(Say)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Reported collected from litter and debris, under stones, and by sweeping vegetation.								
Sitona	cylindricollis	(Fahraeus) †	1	1	1	1	1	0
H: Pest of sweet-clover; also on alfalfa, alsike clover, black medick								
Sitona	flavescens	(Marsham) †	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Found on clovers, alfalfa and many other leguminous plants.								
Sitona	hispidulus	(Fabricius) †	0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Pest of alfalfa, clover and other forage legumes, and vetch.								
Sitona	lineellus	(Bonsdorff) †	1	1	1	1	1	0

H: Chiefly on alfalfa, also other legumes including garden peas and caragana seedlings.							
Tanymecus	confusus	Say	0	1	0	0	0
H: Reported to breed in Helianthus and Ambrosia trifida.							
Thecesternus	affinis	(LeConte)	0	1	1	0	0
H: Collected from dry prairie with Bouteloua and Stipa, also records from Cirsium.							
Trachyploeus	aristatus	(Gyllenhal) †	1	1	0	0	0
H: In litter along edge of spruce-aspen forest.							
Trachyploeus	bifoveolatus	(Beck)	1	0	0	0	0
H: Root feeder in rough fescue-cinquefoil grassland; reported from old pasture land.							
Trichalophus	alternatus	Say	1	0	0	0	1
H: Boreal; larvae likely feed on roots of some understory plants.							
Trichalophus	didymus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1
H: SK records probably refer to another species as this is a western species. On strawberry.							
Trichalophus	simplex	LeConte	0	1	1	1	0
H: Not recorded.							

Subfamily Eirrhinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Grypus	equiseti	(Fabricius)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Associated with Equisetum in wetlands.								
Grypus	leechi	(Cawthra)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Not recorded.								
Notaris	aethiops	(Fabricius)	0	0	0	1	1	1
As Eirrhinus aethiops (Fabricius)								
H: In wetlands, associated with Typha and Sparganium.								
Notaris	puncticollis	(LeConte)	1	0	1	1	1	0
H: In wetlands, host not recorded.								
Notiodes	aeratus	(LeConte)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: On semiaquatic plants such as Scirpus and Typha.								
Notiodes	limatulus	(Gyllenhal)	0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Reported on sweet fern (Comptonia peregrina), perhaps also Cyperaceae.								
Notiodes	ovalis	(LeConte)	1	1	1	0	0	0
H: Reported on sweet fern (Comptonia peregrina), perhaps also on Cyperaceae.								
Onychylis	species		0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Associated with Pontederia and Nuphar.								
Tanysphyrus	ater	Blatchley	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Larvae mine leaves of Ricciocarpus natans (Bryophyta).								
Tanysphyrus	lemnae	(Fabricius) †	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: Associated with Lemna (duckweed), larvae mine the leaves.								
Tournotaris	bimaculatus	(Fabricius)	1	1	1	1	1	0
As Notaris bimaculatus (Fabricius)								
H: In moist grasslands, associated with Typha in wetlands; also reported from lake wrack.								

Subfamily Hyperinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Hypera	castor	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								

Hypera	compta	(Say)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: On Polygonium.								
Hypera	diversipunctata	(Schrank)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Hypera	meles	(Fabricius) †	0	1	0	1	1	0
H: Occurs on clover.								
Hypera	postica	(Gyllenhal) †	1	1	0	0	1	0
H: Larvae and adults feed on leaves of alfalfa.								
Hypera	rumicis	(Linnaeus) †	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Feeds on rhubarb, sorrel and dock (Rumex).								
Hypera	trivittata	(Say)	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Occurs on groundpea (Lathyrus venosus).								

Subfamily Lixinae

References: Anderson 1987

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Lixus	caudifer	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Lixus	parcus	LeConte	1	1	0	0	0	0
H: Found on sandy soil in sand hills, as well as dry mixed prairie.								
Lixus	rubellus	Randall	1	1	0	1	1	0
H: Host Polygonum natans.								
Rhinocyllus	conicus	(Frolich) †	1	1	1	1	0	0
H: On Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense), introduced as a biological control agent.								
Scaphomorphus	frontalis	(LeConte)	0	1	0	1	0	0
= Cleonidius frontalis (LeConte)								
H: In dry grasslands, collected from Atriplex spp and Melilotus (Leguminosae).								
Scaphomorphus	poricollis	(Mannerheim)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Grassland species, on a wide range of plants; usually in eroded areas or sand dunes.								
Scaphomorphus	trivittatus	(Say)	0	1	1	1	0	0
H: In grasslands, associated with Leguminosae, especially Astragalus and Oxytropis.								
Stephanocleonus	confusus	Anderson	0	1	0	0	0	0
H: Collected on dry grasslands and sandhills areas.								
Stephanocleonus	immaculatus	Anderson	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								
Stephanocleonus	parshus	Anderson	0	0	1	1	1	1
H: Larvae have been reported feeding on roots of strawberry.								
Stephanocleonus	plumbeus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Not recorded.								

Subfamily Mesoptiliinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Magdalis	alutacea	LeConte	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: On dead or dying Picea and Pinus.								
Magdalis	armicollis	(Say)	0	0	1	0	0	0
H: Bark borer on elm (Ulmus).								
Magdalis	barbita	(Say)	0	0	0	1	0	0

H: On Quercus and Ulmus.							
Magdalis	gentilis	LeConte	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from Picea and Pinus.							
Magdalis	lecontei decepta	Sleeper	0	0	0	0	1
H: On Pinus spp.							
Magdalis	subtincta	LeConte	1	1	0	0	0
H: Not recorded, probably deciduous trees.							

Subfamily Molytinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Conotrachelus	nenuphar	(Herbst)	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Reported from Crataegus, also plum, cherry and apple. (Campbell et al. 1989)								
Hylobius	congener	DT, S & M	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: On Pinus.								
Hylobius	pales	(Herbst)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: On many conifers including Pinus, Picea, Larix, Abies.								
Hylobius	pinicola	(Couper)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Larvae attack roots of most conifers in their range.								
Hylobius	warreni	(Wood)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Attacks inner bark and cambium of Pinus, Picea, Abies, Larix.								
Lepyrus	nordenskiöldi canadensis	Casey	1	0	0	1	1	1
H: Collected from sandbar willow (Salix interior).								
Lepyrus	oregonius tessellatus	Van Dyke	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Not recorded.								
Lepyrus	palustris	(Scopoli)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: On Alnus and Salix.								
Pissodes	fiskei	Hopkins	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: On Picea.								
Pissodes	rotundatus	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: On Picea.								
Pissodes	schwarzi	Hopkins	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Identification? Recorded from Pinus ponderosa.								
Pissodes	strobi	(Peck)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Attacks terminal shoot of young Pinus and Picea.								
Pissodes	terminalis	Hopping	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Attacks leader of lodgepole pine.								
Sthereus	quadrituberculatus	Motschulsky	0	0	0	0	0	0
H: On bark and in logs of Pinus.								

FAMILY SCOLYTIDAE (Treated as Curculionidae subfamily Scolytinae in Arnett et al. 2002)

45 (40) . Reference: Bright 1976, 1981.

Subfamily Hylesininae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Chaetophloeus	heterodoxus	(Casey)	1	1	1	1	0	0

H: Hosts Amelanchier, Prunus, Pyrus, Cercocarpus.								
Dendroctonus ponderosae	Hopkins		1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Host Pinus species.								
Dendroctonus rufipennis	(Kirby)		0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host Picea.								
Dendroctonus simplex	LeConte		0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host Larix laricina.								
Dendroctonus valens	LeConte		0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host: Pinus, rarely Abies, Larix and Picea.								
Hylastes porculus	Erichson		1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host Pinus.								
Hylesinus aculeatus	Say		0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Host Fraxinus species.								
Hylesinus californicus	(Swaine)		0	0	1	1	0	0
H: Host Fraxinus species.								
Hylesinus criddlei	(Swaine)		0	1	0	1	0	0
H: Host Fraxinus species.								
Hylurgopinus rufipes	(Eichhoff)		0	0	1	0	1	0
H: Hosts Ulmus, rarely Prunus and other hardwoods.								
Hylurgops porosus	(LeConte)		1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Host: Pinus, also Picea glauca.								
Hylurgops rugipennis pinifex	(Fitch)		0	1	0	0	1	0
H: Host Pinus and Picea, occasionally Larix.								
Phloeotribus liminaris	(Harris)		0	0	0	0	0	0
H: Host wild and cultivated stone-fruit trees.								
Polygraphus rufipennis	(Kirby)		1	0	0	1	1	1
H: Hosts Pinus contorta, Picea spp.								
Xylechinus montanus	Blackman		1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Hosts chiefly Picea and Abies, also Larix occidentalis.								

Subfamily Scolytinae

Genus	Species	Author	CU	DG	MG	PL	BP	BS
Crypturgus	borealis	Swaine	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Host: all species of coniferous trees in its range.								
Crypturgus	pusillus	(Gyllenhal)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Hosts all eastern species of coniferous trees.								
Dryocoetes	affaber	(Mannerheim)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Hosts chiefly Picea and Pinus, also Larix and Abies.								
Dryocoetes	autographus	(Ratzeburg)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host - all conifers in its range.								
Gnathotrichus	materiarius	(Fitch)	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host probably all conifers in its range.								
Ips	borealis	Swaine	0	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host Picea spp.								
Ips	calligraphus	(Germar)	0	0	0	0	0	1
H: Host Pinus.								
Ips	latidens	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	1	1
H: Host Pinus.								

Ips	perroti	Swaine	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host Pinus.								
Ips	perturbatus	(Eichhoff)	1	1	0	1	1	1
H: Hosts Picea and Pinus								
Ips	pini	(Say)	1	1	0	0	1	0
H: Host Pinus, rarely Picea.								
Orthotomicus	caelatus	(Eichhoff) †	1	0	0	1	0	0
H: Hosts usually Pinus but probably all species of conifers in its range.								
Pityogenes	hopkinsi	Swaine	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host Pinus and Picea.								
Pityogenes	plagiatus knechteli	Swaine	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host Pinus contorta								
Pityogenes	plagiatus plagiatus	(LeConte)	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: Host Pinus and Picea.								
Pityokteines	sparsus	(LeConte)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host Abies balsamea.								
Pityophthorus	aquilus	Blackman	1	0	0	0	0	0
H: In Pinus terminal and lateral branches that had first been damaged by Pissodes attack.								
Pityophthorus	cariniceps	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: All species of Pinus within its range, Picea glauca and Abies balsamea.								
Pityophthorus	cavatus	Bright	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Hosts Pinus banksiana and P. resinosa.								
Pityophthorus	consimilis	LeConte	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Probably in most species of Pinus and Picea within its range.								
Pityophthorus	intextus	Swaine	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Breed in limbs of many species of Pinus and Picea, also reported from Larix.								
Pityophthorus	opaculus	LeConte	1	0	0	0	1	0
H: Hosts Picea spp., Pinus spp. and Abies balsamea.								
Pityophthorus	pulchellus	Eichhoff	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Breeds in the limbs of all species of Pinus in its range, rarely from Picea, Larix and Abies.								
Pityophthorus	pulicarius	(Zimmermann)	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Attacks dead and dying (sometimes green also) twigs of all Pinus species in its range.								
Scolytus	piceae	(Swaine)	0	0	0	1	1	0
H: Hosts Picea, rarely Abies and Larix.								
Scolytus	rugulosus	(Muller) †	0	1	0	0	1	0
H: Hosts various stone and pome fruit trees.								
Trypodendron	betulae	Swaine	0	0	0	0	1	0
H: Host Betula spp.								
Trypodendron	lineatum	(Olivier)	1	0	0	1	1	0
H: Hosts any species of conifer in its range, rarely Alnus or Betula.								
Trypodendron	retusum	(LeConte)	0	0	1	1	1	0
H: Hosts Populus and Picea.								
Trypophloeus	populi	Hopkins	0	0	0	1	0	0
H: Host Populus tremuloides								

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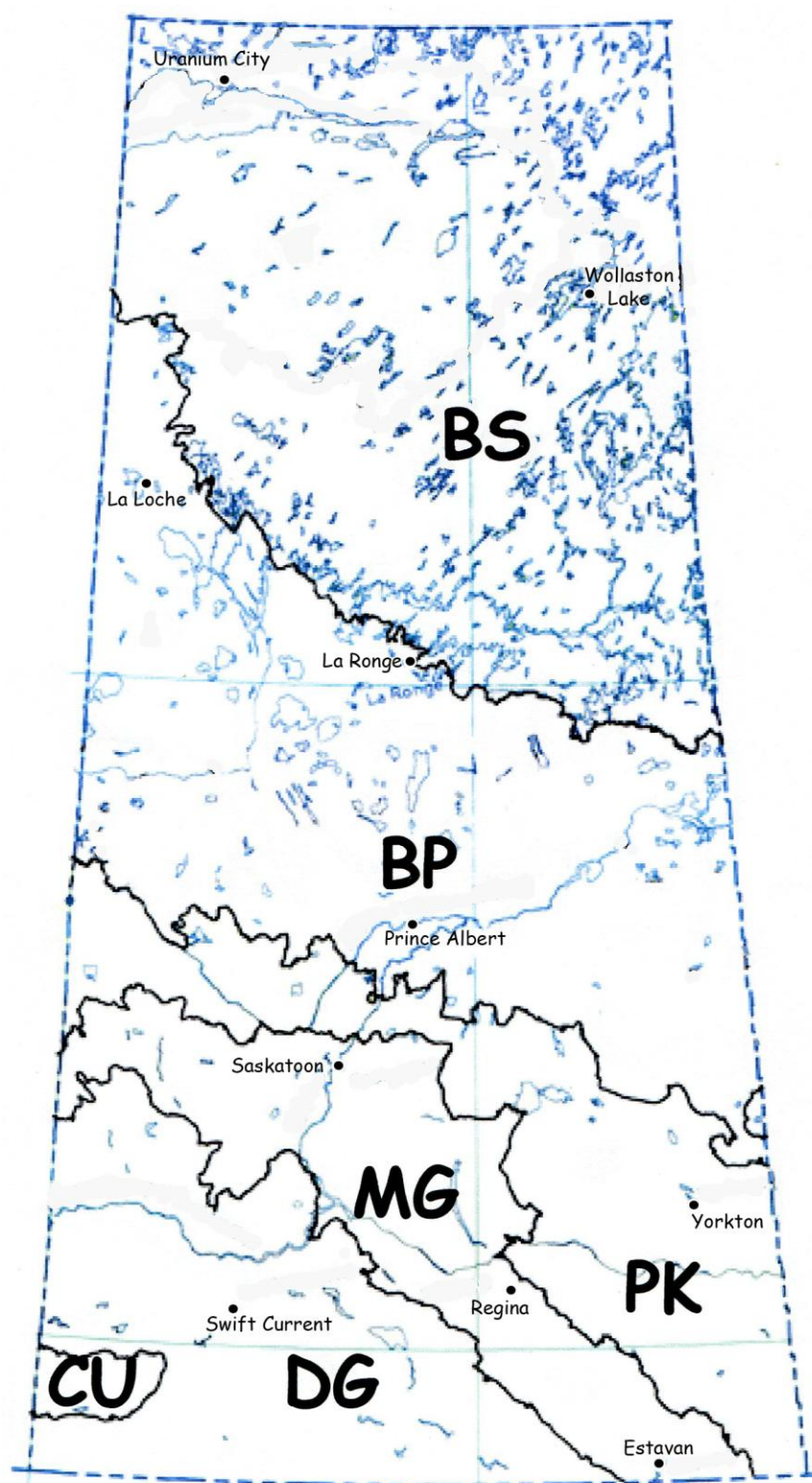


Figure 1. Ecoregion map of Saskatchewan. CU – Cypress Upland; DG – Dry mixed grassland; MG – Moist mixed grassland; PL – Aspen parkland; BP – Boreal Plain; BS – Boreal Shield.