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The genus *Eburia* Audinet-Serville in Florida (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)[1]

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INTRODUCTION: The large, mostly Neotropical longhorn beetle genus *Eburia* is represented by 10 or 11 species in the United States. Four species occur in Florida. Two additional species have been recorded from the state, but may not actually occur here. Two of the Florida species occasionally damage wood products. Recent submissions of specimens of those species from oak flooring and cypress log homes have prompted this circular. Members of the genus are the only brown cerambycids in Florida with raised ivory-colored marks on the elytra.

Key to adults of species of *Eburia* in Florida
(Modified from Linsley 1962)

1. Dorsal pubescence dense, recumbent, obscuring surface sculpture (Fig. 14); inner spine of posterior femora much longer than outer spine (Fig. 9) 2
1'. Dorsal pubescence recurved or suberect, not obscuring surface sculpture (Fig. 13); spines of hind femora, if present, subequal (Fig. 7-8) 5

2(1). Elytra each with a low, broad costa extending obliquely from the rear of the midelytral ivory marks to meet at the suture before the beginning of the apical declivity (best seen under oblique lighting) 3
2'. Elytra without such costae, surface evenly curved behind the midelytral ivory marks 4

3(2). Basal ivory marks separated by an intervening area of cuticle (Fig. 17); ivory marks rectilinear (Fig. 11) (south Florida) ..... *Eburia stigma*
3'. Basal ivory marks contiguous, without an intervening area of cuticle (Fig. 1); ivory marks more oval (Fig. 10) (south Florida?, Cuba) ..... *Eburia cinereopilosa*

4(2'). Antennal scape dorsally concave (Fig. 12); last antennomere of male as long as or longer than body (extreme south Florida only) ..... *Eburia stroheckeri*
4'. Antennal scape cylindrical; last antennomere of male less than half body length (statewide) ..... *Eburia distincta*

5(1'). Ivory marks of elytra elongate, basal (Fig. 18) and median pairs contiguous; outer spine of elytral apex prominent (Fig. 7) (commonly collected in Florida) ..... *Eburia quadrigeminata*
5'. Ivory marks of elytra small, outer of basal pair and inner of median pair rarely more than 3 or 4 times longer than broad, the former frequently missing (Fig. 15); outer spine of elytral apex short or lacking (Fig. 8) (rarely collected in Florida) ..... *Eburia haldemani*

Eburia stigma (Olivier) (Fig. 2): occurs in southern Florida, the Caribbean, and Central America. Recorded hosts include *Pinus caribaea* Morelet (Linsley 1962) (misidentification of *Pinus elliotti* var. *densa* Little and Dorman; probably in error), mastic (*Mastichodendron foetidissimum* (Jacq.) Cronquinst), and wild tamarind (*Lysiloma latisliqua* (L.) Benth.) (Thomas 1977, Turnbow and Hovore 1979).

Eburia cinereopilosa Fisher (Fig. 1): a Cuban species, this was recorded from Florida based on a series of specimens collected in 1971 on Marathon Key (Turnbow and Hovore 1979). As far as is known, these are the only specimens of *E. cinereopilosa* ever collected in Florida and it is unknown if it is established in the state. The only 2 individuals of this species that I have examined are quite similar to individuals of *E. stigma*, sharing the distinctively costate elytra, but with quite different shape and arrangement of the ivory marks.

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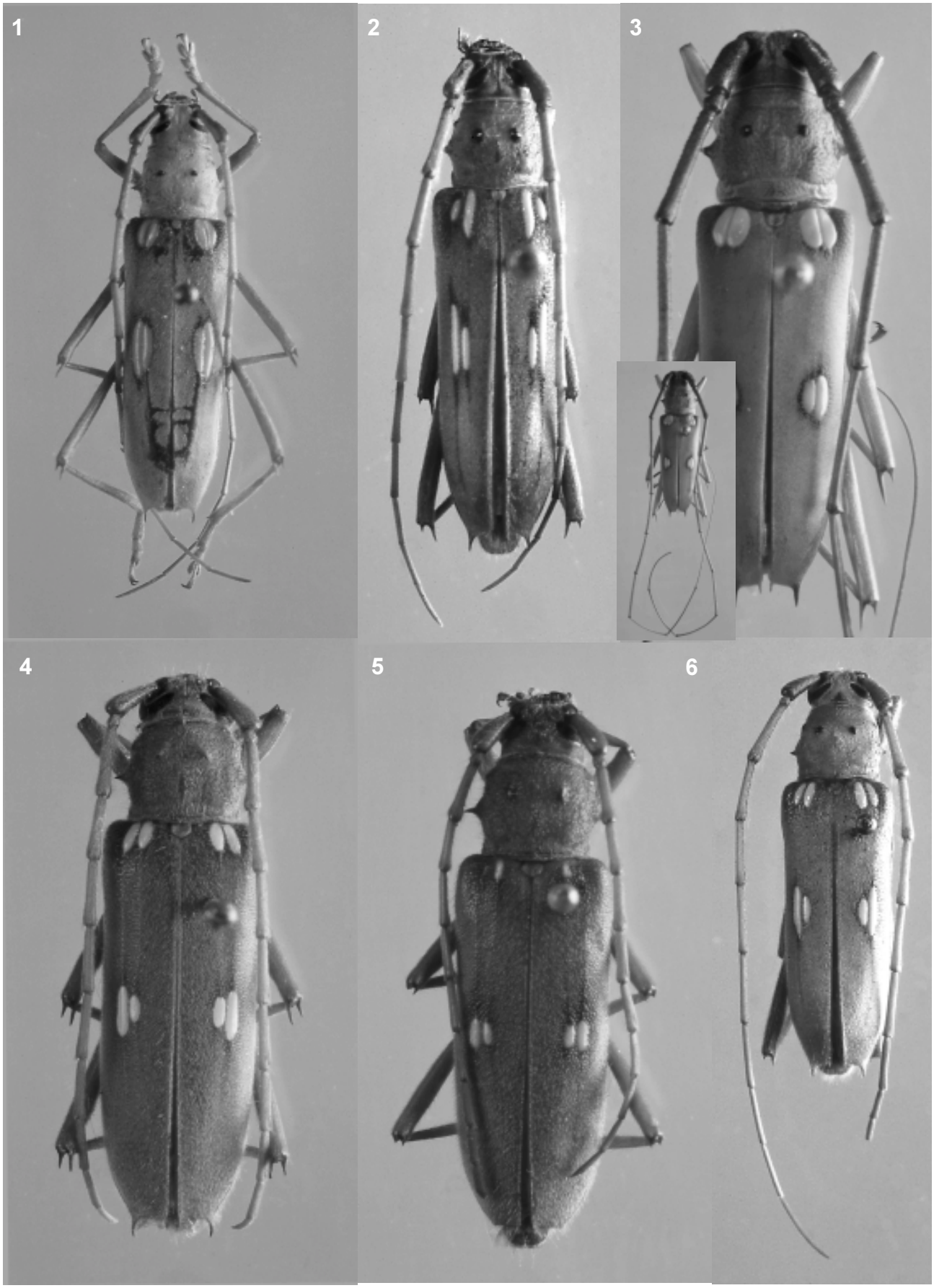
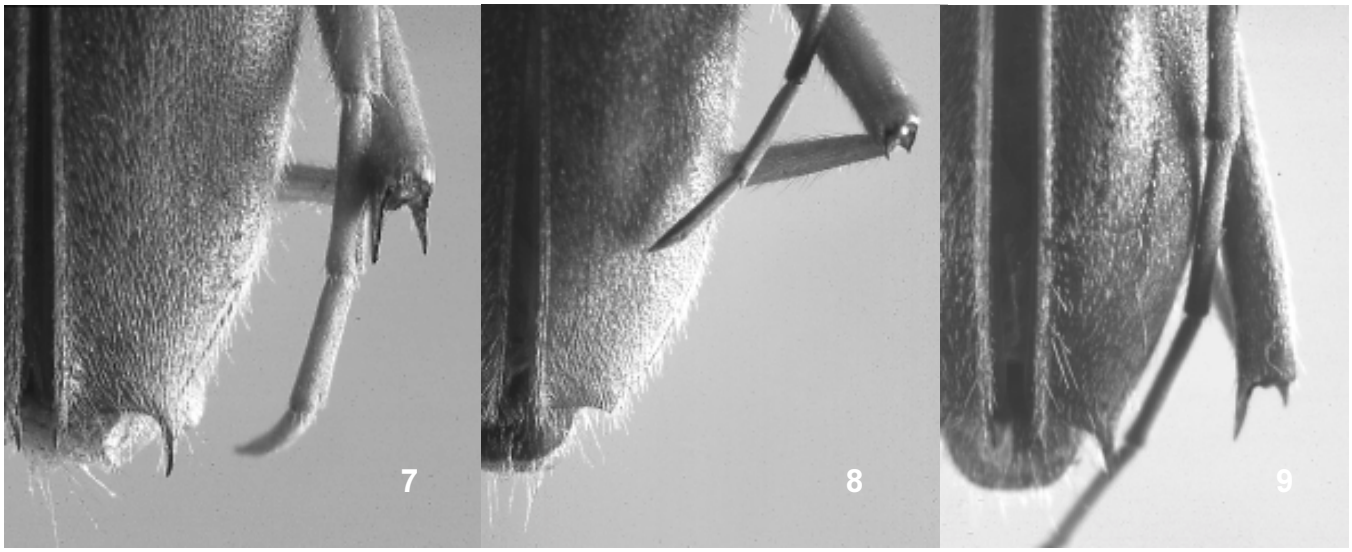


Figs. 1 - 6. *Eburia* species, dorsal habitus: 1) *E. cinereopilosa*; 2) *E. stigma*; 3) *E. stroheckeri*; 4) *E. quadrigeminata*; 5) *E. haldemani*; 6) *E. distincta.*



Figs. 7 - 9. *Eburia* species, elytral apices and femoral spines: 7) *E. quadrigeminata*; 8) *E. haldemani*; 9) *E. stigma.*

Eburia stroheckeri Knull (Fig. 3): described from Miami, this rarely collected species is more frequently collected farther south in the Keys. Adults are distinctive with tremendously elongate antennae in the male. It is known only from Florida.

Eburia distincta Haldeman (Fig. 6): somewhat resembles *E. stigma,* but lacks the dark marks on the elytra and the eburneous ridges are shorter. It has been reared from cypress (*Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich.) (R.H. Turnbow, personal communication) and has been found emerging from cypress log homes. Other hosts are unknown, but it has been collected in areas where cypress was not present. Although causing concern to homeowners, these beetles are unlikely to reinfest the wood from which they emerge and the damage they do in emerging is mostly cosmetic. It is found throughout Florida and the extreme southeastern United States.

Eburia quadrigeminata (Say) (Fig. 4): a well-known, widespread species occuring from southern Canada to Florida and west to Texas. It has been recorded from many hardwood hosts, including oak, ash, hickory, locust, chestnut, maple, elm, beech, and cherry, where it is a true heartwood borer (Linsley 1962). In seasoned wood, the larval development is retarded so that they may emerge decades later. Linsley (1962) listed references to a number of these emergences including one from a 40-year-old bookcase. Although the larvae are unlikely to do serious structural damage in these cases, the cosmetic damage may be of concern in valuable wooden furniture. This species has been recorded once from cypress (Linsley 1962).

Figs. 10 - 11. *Eburia* species, midelytral ivory marks: 10) *E. cinereopilosa*; 11) *E. stigma*.

Eburia haldemani LeConte (Fig. 5): primarily distributed in the Central United States, this species has been recorded from Florida by Linsley (1962). However, I have been unable to find any undoubted Florida specimens of this species in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, so that it appears to be either very uncommon in Florida, or it was recorded erroneously from the state. It has not been implicated as an economic pest. Specimens with well-developed ivory marks are quite

similar to specimens of *E. quadrigeminata,* but the outer apical spines of the elytra and the femoral spines are longer in that species. Recorded hosts include *Celtis*, *Morus*, and *Salix* (Linsley and Chemsak 1997).

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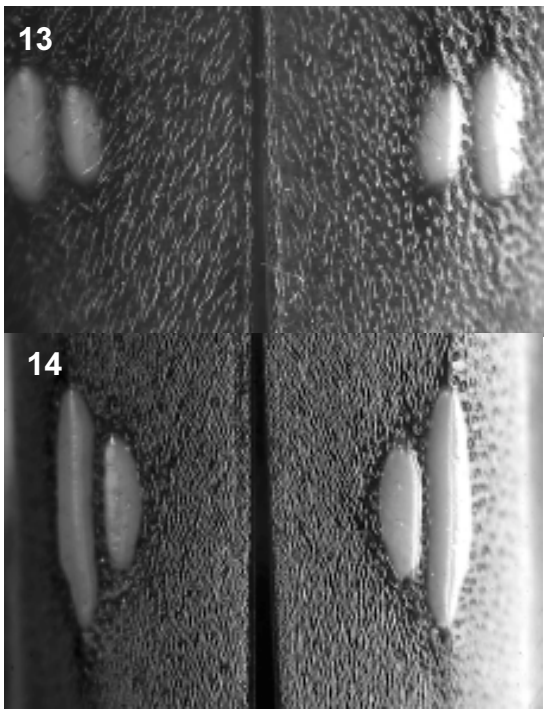
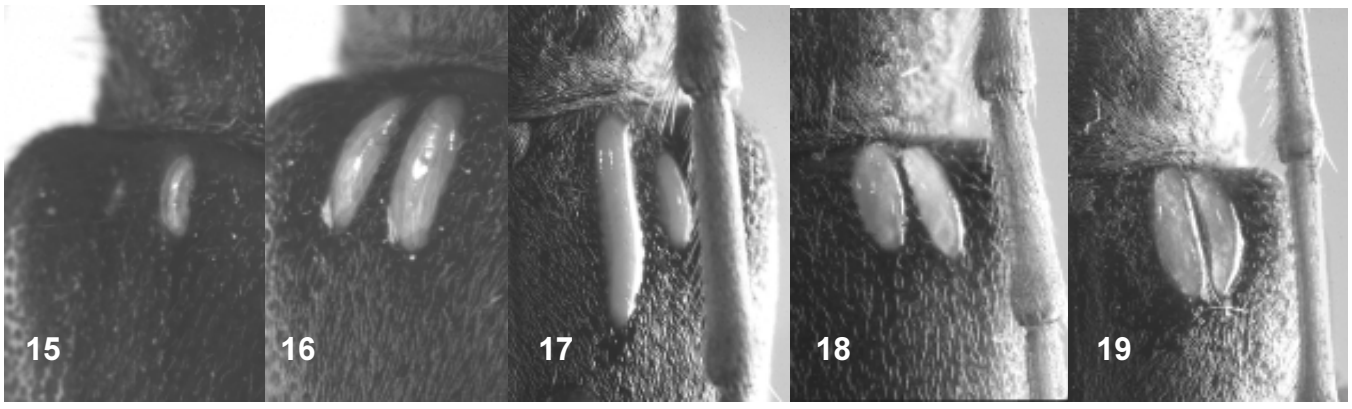
Fig. 12. Antennal scape of *Eburia stroheckeri*.



Figs. 13 - 14. *Eburia* species, elytral pubescence: 13) *E. haldemani*; 14) *E. distincta*.



Figs. 15 - 19. *Eburia* species, basal ivory marks: 15) *E. haldemani*; 16) *E. distincta*; 17) *E. stigma*; 18) *E. quadrigeminata*; 19) *E. stroheckeri*.