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RESEARCH ARTICLE

NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORDS OF LONGHORNED BEETLES (CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM SULLIVAN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES, TENNESSEE

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ABSTRACT

Thirty new county records of longhorned beetles (Cerambycidae) are reported from Sullivan (n = 29) and Washington Counties (n = 1) in northeastern Tennessee. Three other species are the first records in Sullivan County that are substantiated with specimens. These records increase the longhorned beetle fauna in these counties to 50 (Sullivan) and 36 (Washington) species, following previously reported data from the state. An annotated list of the species is included. A brief comparison of targeted sampling events, using molasses bait traps and ultraviolet (UV) light, from summer 2025 is also included, which together yielded 20 species. Molasses bait traps resulted in six species (64 individuals) and UV light resulted in 15 species (28 individuals) with only one species captured using both methods. *Eburia quadrigeminata* (Say) and *Elaphidion mucronatum* (Say) were the dominant species in the molasses traps (87.5%), and species in the subfamily Lamiinae were more dominant with UV light (60.7%).

Keywords: Coleoptera, molasses bait trap, southern Appalachia, Steele Creek Park, UV light, woodboring beetles.

INTRODUCTION

Longhorned beetles (Cerambycidae), an important component of forest ecosystems, are a particularly diverse family with more than 35,000 known species globally (Monné et al., 2017). In Tennessee, 230 species are currently known, and more than 150 species are known from the Ridge and Valley and Blue Ridge physiographic provinces in the state, with more species likely to be recorded in the region with further sampling (Klingeman et al., 2017). The habitat diversity of the northeastern Tennessee region (Mallinoff et al., 2025) in part results from proximity to high and low elevation habitats and is expected to influence the biogeography of longhorned beetles.

Reporting new species to this region is an important first step in uncovering potential biogeographic patterns.

Klingeman et al. (2017) reported 18 species from Sullivan County and 35 species from Washington County in northeastern Tennessee. This paper adds to Klingeman et al. (2017), reporting new records of longhorned beetle species from Sullivan and Washington Counties. A brief comparison of two different sampling methods targeting longhorned beetles during the summer of 2025 is also included.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling sites and collection methods

All Sullivan County sampling sites were located in Bristol, Tennessee: Steele Creek Park (36.5793°, -82.2241°) and three private residences (exact locations are on file at The Nature Center at Steele Creek Park). The three private residences were 26, 85, and 90 meters away from small areas (1.3, 1.5, and 8.1 hectares) of mixed hardwoods and pine (*Pinus* spp.) and were all within 500 meters of forested knobs. Steele Creek Park is a large municipal park (9.259 km²; 405 to 670 meters above sea level) in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province consisting of steep, forested knobs (Jessee and Harrington, 2026). Many of the Steele Creek Park specimens came from a cleared power line right-of-way, described in Jessee & Harrington (2026) (Fig. 1a). The single Washington County location was Buffalo Mountain Park (36.2794°, -82.3435°), a municipal park in Johnson City, Tennessee (2.9 km²; 640 to 1005 meters above sea level), located on the border of the Ridge and Valley and Blue Ridge physiographic provinces (TEHCC, 2023).

Collection methods for the listed records below included molasses bait traps, ultraviolet (UV) light bucket traps, hand collecting at UV light and flowers, beating from tree/shrub foliage, as well as incidental collections and observations. Some of the older specimens did not have a recorded collection method.

Targeted sampling during 2025

Many of the Sullivan County new records are the result of targeted collecting events in Steele Creek Park and at a private residence in the summer of 2025. In Steele Creek Park, molasses bait traps were deployed from 11 June to 30 July and were located within and at the edges of a cleared power line right-of-way (Fig. 1a). The traps were made from 1.89 liter plastic jugs with an opening cut out near the top (Fig. 1b) and were hung from tree limbs 1.5–2.0 meters above the ground. The jugs were filled about halfway to the cutout opening (~750 ml). The bait mixture consisted of one part molasses, eight to ten parts water, and one part 70 percent ethanol. A pinch of dry yeast was added to most of the traps. The mixture did not include ethanol during the first week of sampling. There were five to seven molasses bait traps deployed throughout the trapping duration, and beetles were collected directly into the fermenting bait. The trap contents were collected every 4–7 days, and the bait was replaced every 14 days or earlier if too much had evaporated. There was no noticeable decomposition of the beetles. Animals dumped the trap contents on three occasions. Those traps were either moved to a new location or removed.

During roughly the same time-period (mid-June through the end of July), a UV light (one LED blacklight bulb) was used to attract longhorned beetles at the private residence. The light was placed against a light-colored exterior wall facing a 1.3 hectare wooded lot (26 meters away) from

sunset to midnight on most days during that time-period (5–6 days/week). The area around the light was checked for longhorned beetles periodically and any beetles present were collected by hand.

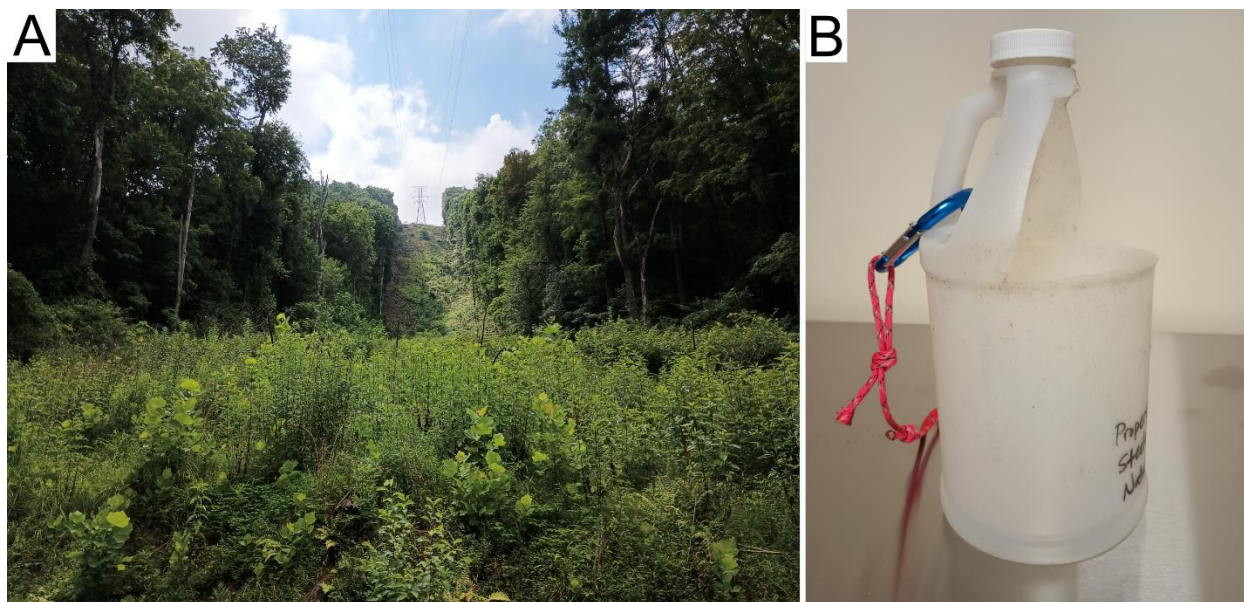


Figure 1. (A) Photograph of the power line right-of-way in Steele Creek Park (01 July 2025) where the molasses bait traps were located, and (B) photograph of one of the molasses bait trap jugs.

County record verification

The following county records are primarily based on specimens in the collections of The Nature Center at Steele Creek Park. Photographic vouchered species were only included for observations made in Steele Creek Park. All specimens were identified using Yanega (1996) and Lingafelter (2007). William Klingeman (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and Joshua Basham (United States Department of Agriculture) assisted with identifications when needed. Any species not recorded in Sullivan or Washington County in Klingeman et al. (2017) or in online database portals (Ecdysis [<https://ecdysis.org/>], iDigBio [<https://www.idigbio.org/>], and GBIF [<https://www.gbif.org/>]), excluding observational records, were considered county records. Any verifiable iNaturalist observational records in the county are mentioned within the species accounts. Some species reported here are the first substantiated county record where the species was reported in Jamerson (1973) but were without a physical specimen (Klingeman et al., 2017). All specimens are housed in the research collections of The Nature Center at Steele Creek Park, and photographic vouchers are recorded on iNaturalist (<https://www.inaturalist.org/>) and on file at the Nature Center.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

County records

Thirty county record longhorned beetle species are reported here from Tennessee: 29 from Sullivan County and one from Washington County. Additionally, three more species, *Typocerus*

velutinus (Olivier), *Xylotrechus colonus* (F.), and *Oberea perspicillata* Haldeman, are the first substantiated county records, confirming the accounts in Jamerson (1973). Following Klingeman et al. (2017), this increases the longhorned beetle fauna in Sullivan County to 50 substantiated species, and in Washington County to 36 substantiated species. Furthermore, five species are newly reported for the Ridge and Valley physiographic province in Tennessee. The subfamily Lamiinae accounted for most of the county record species ($n = 19$), followed by Cerambycinae ($n = 8$), Lepturinae ($n = 4$), Parandrinae ($n = 1$), and Prioninae ($n = 1$). Most of the county record species listed herein were collected with UV lights (17 of 28 with known collection methods), either from bucket light traps or hand collected at a light. Many of these species are common within their range (Yanega, 1996; Lingafelter, 2007) but fine-scale occurrence data is lacking.

Targeted sampling during 2025

The targeted sampling using molasses bait traps and UV light during the summer of 2025 (mid-June to the end of July) yielded 20 total species (Appendix 1). The sampling effort of the two methods is not readily comparable, so only general conclusions are made. There was almost no overlap in the species collected with either sampling method. However, each of the species captured in molasses bait traps has been known to be attracted to light as well (Yanega, 1996; Evans, 2014). *Orthosoma brunneum* (Forster) was the only species captured with both methods. The molasses bait traps captured six species (64 individuals), with two species, *Eburia quadrigeminata* (Say) ($n = 26$, 40.6%) and *Elaphidion mucronatum* (Say) ($n = 30$, 46.9%), being the most abundant. Both species are often abundant in fermenting bait trap catches (Rice & MacRae, 2025). The UV light captured 15 species (28 individuals) with no particular species being abundant. *Smodicum cucujiforme* (Say) was captured the most with UV light ($n = 4$, 14.3%). The UV light captured many more species in the subfamily Lamiinae ($n = 11$) than did the molasses bait traps ($n = 1$) (Appendix 1). Furthermore, the sampling increased the longhorned beetle fauna known in Steele Creek Park to 23 species (Appendix 2).

LIST OF SPECIES

The following is a list of new county record longhorned beetles in Sullivan and Washington Counties, Tennessee (see County record verification above). Taxonomy follows Bezark (2025), and species are listed alphabetically within subfamilies. Following each species is the county location, specific location, dates collected or observed, collectors or observers, number of specimens, collection methods (if known), and the catalog numbers of the specimens in the Nature Center's invertebrate collection (SCPNC-I) or their corresponding iNaturalist observation identification number (photographs are also on file at the Nature Center). Remarks are given about relevant collection notes, any other verifiable iNaturalist observations within the county, previously recorded locations within Tennessee, and any other relevant information.

Family Cerambycidae Subfamily Parandrinae

Neandra brunnea (F.)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 11 July 2025; L. Jessee; one specimen; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 505.

Remarks: This species is widespread in the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known from 16 other counties across the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Subfamily Prioninae

Prionus lacticollis (Drury)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 31 July 2022, 17 June 2025; L. Jessee and C. Lay; one specimen and one photo voucher; incidental collection/observation; SCPNC-I 512, iNat. obs. #128888584.

Remarks: The specimen was collected near the highest point in the park (~650 meters above sea level). There are three other verifiable iNaturalist observations in the county (#19024181, #85362204, and #232782835). The species is widespread in the eastern and central United States (Lingafelter, 2007) and noted to be more common in the northern part of its range (Evans, 2014). Records are known from 16 other counties, mostly in the eastern half of the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Subfamily Lepturinae

Etorofus subhamatus (Randall)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 05 June 2022; C. Lay; one photo voucher; incidental observation; iNat. obs. #120408748.

Remarks: This species was observed in a wooded, closed canopy area of the park. Formerly *Leptura subhamata* Randall (Bezark, 2016), the species is primarily distributed in the northeastern United States but also extends south into the southern Appalachians (Yanega, 1996; Lingafelter, 2007). Records are known from five other counties, all along the eastern edge of the state (Klingeman et al., 2017). This is the first record within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province in the state.

Strangalepta abbreviata (Germar)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 12–14 June 1992; S. Tester; two specimens; SCPNC-I 513 & 514.

Remarks: There is one verifiable iNaturalist observation in the county (#27139728). This species is widespread across the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known from 13 other counties in the eastern half of the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Strangalia solitaria Haldeman

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 26 June 2018, 24 June 2021; L. Jessee and J. Stout; two photo vouchers; incidental observations on flowers; iNat. obs. #13812685 and #84329082.

Remarks: Both individuals were observed on common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) in a managed pollinator garden at the Nature Center. Formerly *Strangalia famelica solitaria* Haldeman (Bezark, 2016), this species is found west of the Appalachians (Yanega, 1996) and is known from 12 other counties in Tennessee (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Typocerus velutinus (Olivier)

Sullivan County, TN (first substantiated county record): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 18 June 2018, 19 July 2020, 9 July 2023, 11 June–09 July 2025; L. Jessee and M. Gartin; four specimens and three photo vouchers; molasses bait traps and hand collected/observed from flowers; SCPNC-I 516–518, iNat obs. #13569385, #53631624, and #172024615.

Remarks: Two specimens were collected from molasses bait traps and the others from flowers in a managed pollinator garden at the Nature Center. There are seven other verifiable iNaturalist observations in the county. This species is widespread in the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known from across Tennessee (Klingeman et al., 2017). This record substantiates the account in Jamerson (1973). This was one of six longhorned beetle species collected in molasses bait traps during summer 2025 (Appendix 1).

Subfamily Cerambycinae

Aneflomorpha subpubescens (LeConte)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 18 June 2015; J. Lewis; one specimen; UV light bucket trap; SCPNC-I 519.

Remarks: This species is widespread in the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known from six other counties mostly in the eastern part of the state (Klingeman et al., 2017). This is the first record within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province in the state.

Eburia quadrigeminata (Say)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 3–30 July 2025; L. Jessee; 26 specimens; molasses traps; SCPNC-I 520–524.

Remarks: There are eight verifiable iNaturalist observations in the county. This species is common in the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known throughout Tennessee (Klingeman et al., 2017). This was one of six, and the second most abundant, longhorned beetle species collected in molasses bait traps during summer 2025 (Appendix 1).

Euderces picipes (F.)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 20 June 2018, 27–30 June 2025; L. Jessee; two specimens and one photo voucher; hand collected from flower and incidental collection/observation; SCPNC-I 530 & 531, iNat. obs. #13812679.

Remarks: One specimen was collected from wild hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*) flowers. This species is distributed across the eastern United States (Yanega, 1996), and records are known from much of Tennessee (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Megacyllene caryae (Gahan)

Washington County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Johnson City, Buffalo Mountain Park; 13 April 2017; L. Jessee; one specimen; incidental collection; SCPNC-I 532.

Remarks: This species is widespread in the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007) and is known from 15 other counties across the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Megacyllene robiniae (Forster)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park and private residence; 03 October 1992, 12–25 September 2022, 21 September 2023, 14–18 September 2025; S. Tester, L. Jessee, and C. Lay; eight specimens and four photo vouchers; hand collected/observed from flowers. SCPNC-I 533–537, iNat. obs. #136178301, #136467665, #184333060, and #184333138.

Remarks: These specimens were collected from goldenrod (*Solidago* sp.) flowers. There are ten other verifiable iNaturalist observations in the county. This species is widespread across the United States (Lingafelter, 2007). It is known from 12 other counties across the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Smodicum cucujiforme (Say)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 05 August 2022, 24 June–17 July 2025; L. Jessee; five specimens; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 539–543.

Remarks: This species is common in the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007) and is known from 14 other counties across the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Tylonotus bimaculatus Haldeman

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 23 June 2022; L. Jessee and J. Stout; one photo voucher; UV light bucket trap; iNat. obs. #123979168.

Remarks: There is one other iNaturalist observation in the county (#123790492). This species is widespread but uncommon in the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007). The species is only known from four other counties in Tennessee (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Xylotrechus colonus (F.)

Sullivan County, TN (first substantiated county record): Bristol, private residence; 23 June and 16 July 2025; L. Jessee; two specimens; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 544 & 545.

Remarks: This species is common and widespread in the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known throughout the state (Klingeman et al., 2017). This record substantiates the account in Jamerson (1973).

Subfamily Lamiinae*Aegomorphus modestus* (Gyllenhal)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 29 June–06 July 2025; L. Jessee; two specimens; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 546 & 547.

Remarks: This species is widespread in the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007). It is known from 13 other counties mostly in the eastern part of the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Aegomorphus quadrigibbus (Say)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 11 June 2025; L. Jessee; one specimen; molasses bait trap; SCPNC-I 548.

Remarks: There is one verifiable iNaturalist observation in the county (#230777505). This species is known throughout the eastern United States (Yanega, 1996; Evans, 2014). Records are known from seven other counties across the state (Klingeman et al., 2017). This is one of six longhorned beetle species collected in molasses bait traps during summer 2025 (Appendix 1).

Astyleiopus variegatus (Haldeman)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park and private residence; 16–25 June 2025; L. Jessee; three specimens; one hand collected at UV light and two from beating tree foliage; SCPNC-I 549 & 550.

Remarks: The two specimens from trees were collected from boxelder maples (*Acer negundo*) in the park. There is one verifiable iNaturalist observation in the county (#49291232). This species is common in the central and eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007) and is known from 15 other counties across the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Astylidius parvus (LeConte)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 06 July 2025; L. Jessee; one specimen; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 551.

Remarks: This species is distributed throughout the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007) but is only known from three other counties in Tennessee (Klingeman et al., 2017). This is the first record within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province in the state.

Astylopsis macula (Say)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 22–28 June 2025; L. Jessee; two specimens; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 552 & 553.

Remarks: This species is common in the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007) and records are known from seven other counties mainly in the eastern half of the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Astylopsis sexguttata (Say)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 03 July 2025; L. Jessee; one specimen; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 554.

Remarks: This species is distributed throughout the eastern United States (Yanega, 1996; Evans, 2014) and records are known from eight other counties in Tennessee (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Ecyrus dasycerus (Say)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 30 June–11 July 2025; L. Jessee; three specimens; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 555–557.

Remarks: This species is distributed throughout the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known from 18 other counties across the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Eupogonius tomentosus (Haldeman)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 05 July 2025; L. Jessee; one specimen; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 558.

Remarks: This species is common throughout the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known from seven other counties across the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Hyperplatys aspersus (Say)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 16 June 2025; L. Jessee; one specimen; beating tree/shrub foliage; SCPNC-I 559.

Remarks: There is one verifiable iNaturalist observation in the county (observation #291105376). This species is distributed throughout the eastern United States (Yanega, 1996; Evans, 2014) and is known from seven other counties in Tennessee (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Leptostylus transversus (Gyllenhal)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 11 July 2025; L. Jessee; one specimen; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 560.

Remarks: This species is common throughout the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007) and is known from several other records throughout the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Lepturges confluens (Haldeman)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 22–24 June 2025; L. Jessee; three specimens; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 561 & 562.

Remarks: This species is common in the eastern and central United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known from 17 other counties in the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Monochamus carolinensis (Olivier)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 28 June and 22 July 2025; L. Jessee; two specimens; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 563 & 564.

Remarks: There are two verifiable iNaturalist observations in the county (#112911731 and #125921611). This species is common and widespread in the eastern United States (Yanega, 1996;

Lingafelter, 2007) and is known from several other records throughout the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Monochamus notatus (Drury)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park and private residence; 26 July 2017, 09 August 2017, and 04 August 2022; L. Jessee; two specimens and one photo voucher; hand collected/observed at UV light; SCPNC-I 565 & 566, iNat. obs. #7234529.

Remarks: There is one other verifiable iNaturalist observation in the county (#213037514). This species is distributed across the northern United States and south into the southern Appalachian region, with some populations in the northwestern United States (Yanega, 1996; Evans, 2014; Bezark, 2025). Records are known from eight other counties in Tennessee, all in the eastern third of the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Oberea affinis Dejean

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 12 June 1992; S. Tester; one specimen; SCPNC-I 567.

Remarks: This species is distributed throughout the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007) and was reported as a state record by Klingeman et al. (2017). Previous reports are from Blount and Cocke County in eastern Tennessee (Klingeman et al., 2017). This is the first record within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province in the state.

Oberea perspicillata Haldeman

Sullivan County, TN (first substantiated county record): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 07–12 June 1992; S. Tester; three specimens; SCPNC-I 568 & 569.

Remarks: This species is widespread in the eastern and central United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known from 15 other counties across the state (Klingeman et al., 2017). This record substantiates the account in Jamerson (1973).

Oberea tripunctata (Swederus)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 30 June 1992; S. Tester; one specimen; SCPNC-I 570.

Remarks: This species is widespread in the eastern and central United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known from six other counties across the state (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Saperda tridentata Olivier

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 06 June 1992; S. Tester; one specimen; SCPNC-I 571.

Remarks: There is one verifiable iNaturalist observation in the county (#123464472). This species is widespread in the eastern and central United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known from 14 other counties across the state (Klingeman et al., 2017). This is the first substantiated record within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province in the state.

Sternidius alpha (Say) or *S. misellus* (LeConte)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, private residence; 21–27 June 2025; L. Jessee; two specimens; hand collected at UV light; SCPNC-I 572 & 573.

Remarks: These specimens are tentatively identified as *S. misellus* due to the nearly absent dark markings on the epipleuron; however, *S. alpha* could not be ruled out as this character can sometimes vary (Yanega, 1996). *Sternidius misellus* is distributed throughout the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007), and records are known from 12 other counties across the state with only two counties having substantiated records (Klingeman et al., 2017). *Sternidius alpha* is common in the eastern United States (Yanega, 1996) and is known from 11 other counties in central and eastern Tennessee (Klingeman et al., 2017).

Polymitoleiopus facetus (Say)

Sullivan County, TN (**NEW COUNTY RECORD**): Bristol, Steele Creek Park; 24 June 2025; J. Stout; one photo voucher; incidental observation; iNat. obs. #292329937.

Remarks: This individual was observed resting on a vehicle in a parking lot early in the morning. Formerly *Urgleptes facetus* (Say) (Bezark, 2016), this species is presumably common in the eastern United States (Lingafelter, 2007) but is only recorded previously from Anderson County (Klingeman et al., 2017) and Coffee County (iNat. obs. #9338425) in Tennessee.

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Appendix 1. Longhorned beetle species collected from targeted sampling using molasses bait traps and UV light during the summer of 2025 in Sullivan County, Tennessee. Species are listed alphabetically within subfamilies.

| Species | Molasses bait traps | UV light |
|---|------------------------|-----------|
| Disteniidae | | |
| Disteniinae | | |
| <i>Elytrimitatrix undata</i> (F.) | 1 | - |
| Cerambycidae | | |
| Parandrinae | | |
| <i>Neandra brunnea</i> (F.) | - | 1 |
| Prioninae | | |
| <i>Orthosoma brunneum</i> (Forster) | 4 | 2 |
| Lepturinae | | |
| <i>Typocerus velutinus</i> (Olivier) | 2 | - |
| Cerambycinae | | |
| <i>Eburia quadrigeminata</i> (Say) | 26 | - |
| <i>Elaphidion mucronatum</i> (Say) | 30 | - |
| <i>Smodicum cucujiforme</i> (Say) | - | 4 |
| <i>Xylotrechus colonus</i> (F.) | - | 2 |
| Lamiinae | | |
| <i>Aegomorphus modestus</i> (Gyllenhal) | - | 2 |
| <i>Aegomorphus quadrigibbus</i> (Say) | 1 | - |
| <i>Astyleiopus variegatus</i> (Haldeman) | - | 1 |
| <i>Astylidius parvus</i> (LeConte) | - | 1 |
| <i>Astylopsis macula</i> (Say) | - | 2 |
| <i>Astylopsis sexguttata</i> (Say) | - | 1 |
| <i>Ecyrus dasycerus</i> (Say) | - | 3 |
| <i>Eupogonius tomentosus</i> (Haldeman) | - | 1 |
| <i>Leptostylus transversus</i> (Gyllenhal) | - | 1 |
| <i>Lepturges confluens</i> (Haldeman) | - | 3 |
| <i>Monochamus carolinensis</i> (Olivier) | - | 2 |
| <i>Sternidius alpha</i> (Say) or <i>S. misellus</i> (LeConte) | - | 2 |
| Total | 64 | 28 |

Appendix 2. Longhorned beetle species recorded from Steele Creek Park. An asterisk denotes species that are only known from photographic vouchers in the park. Species are listed alphabetically within subfamilies.

Species

Disteniidae

Disteniinae

Elytrimitatrix undata (F.)

Cerambycidae

Prioninae

Orthosoma brunneum (Forster)

Prionus laticollis (Drury)

Lepturinae

Etorofus subhamatus (Randall)*

Strangalepta abbreviata (Germar)

Strangalia solitaria (Haldeman)*

Typocerus velutinus (Olivier)

Cerambycinae

Aneflomorpha subpubescens (LeConte)

Clytus ruricola (Olivier)*

Eburia quadrigeminata (Say)

Elaphidion mucronatum (Say)

Euderces picipes (F.)

Megacyllene robiniae (Forster)

Tylonotus bimaculatus Haldeman*

Lamiinae

Aegomorphus quadrigibbus (Say)

Astyleiopus variegatus (Haldeman)

Hyperplatys aspersus (Say)

Monochamus notatus (Drury)*

Oberea affinis Leng & Hamilton

Oberea perspicillata Haldeman

Oberea tripunctata (Swederus)

Tetraopes tetrophthalmus (Forster)

Polymitoleiopus facetus (Say)*