The Languriidae of Oklahoma (Coleoptera)

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This paper is part of a series on the Coleoptera of Oklahoma. The key includes all of the species known to occur in the state and is adequate to separate the species, therefore no descriptions are included. The synonymy follows that of Vaurie (1948).

1. Ocular striae present, extending from the antennal sockets to ends of eyes (Fig. 1) .................................................................................................................. 2

   Ocular striae wanting; median dark longitudinal line extending the full length of pronotum (7-9.5 mm) .... Acropteroxyx gracilis gracilis

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Figure 1, ocular stria. Figure 2, antenna of Languria mozardi.

Figure 3, antenna of Languria laeta.
2. Antennal clubs five-segmented; thorax without distinct median spot .................................................................................................................. 3

— Antennal clubs six-segmented; thorax usually with a distinct median dark spot (12 mm) ............................................................ .Languria bicolor

3. Head red to yellow ..................................................................... 4

— Head black to piceous ................................................................ 5

4. Antennal segments only slightly dilated to inner side (Fig. 2); abdomen red with last two or three segments piceous (5.5-7.5 mm) .................................................................................... Languria mozardi

— Antennal segments strongly dilated to inner side (Fig. 3); abdomen unicolorous (8.5-10 mm) ..................................................... Languria laeta

5. Elytra with red transverse band; legs uniformly red (5-7 mm) ................................................................................................. Languria trifasciata

— Elytra without red transverse band; legs varicolored, red and piceous (9 mm) ................................................................. Languria angustata

Acropteroxyx gracilis gracilis (Newman), 1838.

Vaurie (1948) designated this sub-species A. gracilis gracilis (Newman) and regarded A. gracilis texana Schaeffer as a synonym.

Habitat: Blatchley (1910) states that A. gracilis is common on both ragweed (Ambrosia) and fleabane (Erigeron).

Distribution: Caddo and Leflore counties.

Languria bicolor (Fabricius), 1798.

Habitat. Taken from pale Indian plaintain (Mesadenia atriplifolia L.) and the larvae live in the stems of the plant (Blatchley, 1910).

Distribution: Craig county.

Languria mozardi Latreille, 1807.

Habitat: Overwintering adults taken from bunch grass.

Distribution: Carter, Coal, Hughes, Latimer, Ottawa, Payne, and Tillman counties.

Languria laeta Le Conte, 1854.

Habitat: Chittenden (1904) states that both larvae and adults were collected in the stems of (Datura) at Hearne, Texas. Also, all stages have been found on prickly poppy (Argemone) in Texas (Arrow, 1925).

Languria trifasciata Say, 1823.

Habitat: Develops in wild lettuce, according to Chittenden (1904).

Distribution: Mayes, Osage, and Payne counties.

Languria angustata (Palisot de Beauvois), 1805.

Habitat: Blatchley (1910) took specimens from the flowers of Ranunculus and goldenrod.

Distribution: McIntosh and Payne counties.
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