## SCIENTIFIC NOTE

## New Host Record for Adult *Lytta magister* Horn (Coleoptera: Meloidae) from California, USA

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Randel (2013) provided a list of 11 host plants previously published for Lytta magister Horn, 1870 (Meloidae: Meloinae) and nine new observations from the community of Rosamond, in south-central Kern County, California, USA. Hendricks (1984) reported Encelia frutescens A. Gray (Asteraceae) as a host plant species not included in Randel (2013) but is not unexpected as plants in the genus Encelia are major food sources for L. magister (Snead and Alcock 1985). In addition to those records published in Randel (2013), I report here a new host plant for L. magister. Lytta magister has a distributional range extending from southern California to Arizona into northwestern Sonora and the Baja California Peninsula, Mexico, and continues north to Utah (Pinto and Clark 2022; Randel 2013).

I observed *L. magister* feeding behavior near Searles Valley, in northwestern San Bernardino



Fig. 1. Lytta magister feeding on Psorothamnus arborescens, San Bernardino Co., CA.

County, California on 25 April 2019 (Fig. 1). *Lytta magister* adults were opportunistically observed during biological surveys feeding on shrubs and forbs, with one new host plant recorded. Adults were observed feeding on the following:

Psorothamnus arborescens (A. Gray) Barneby (Mojave indigo-bush; Fabaceae), CA: San Bernardino Co., intersection of State Route 178 and Pinnacle Road, Searles Valley (USGS 1973), 512 m.

Psorothamnus arborescens is reported as being toxic (Salem and Werbovetz 2006) but no ill effects were observed while Lytta magister was feeding on the host species. Psorothamnus arborescens is a member of the family Fabaceae; and only one other host plant from this family has been reported (Lupinus sp.; Selander 1960, as reported in Randel 2013). Lytta magister was feeding on the flowers of P. arborescens. Approximately 8–10 beetles were observed in a cluster of six P. arborescens plants in a 1-m² area. Within the same 1-m² area, L. magister was also feeding on Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Hér. (Geraniaceae) and Lasthenia coronaria (Nutt.) Ornduff (Asteraceae), hosts already reported in Randel (2013). No host plant appeared to be preferred over another.

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