Within the genus *Rhadine* LeConte (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Platynini), there are 60 species, the majority subterranean. Almost all of the species are located in the western United States, with *Rhadine caudata* (Le Conte, 1863) one of only two eastern species. *Rhadine caudata* is a medium-sized (8–10 mm), brachypterous (incapable of flight) species easily identified by its spined elytra. It has been previously characterized as troglophilic, preying on the eggs of common cave crickets (Barr 1985).

Five specimens of *R. caudata* were collected in July and August 2009 from five areas within Pilot Mountain State Park (PMSP), North Carolina (see Riley 2010 for additional information). Three individuals were collected in pitfall traps located in an approximately 85-year-old deciduous forest. The remaining two individuals were collected from pitfall traps located in a forest which was logged approximately 10 years prior. All collection sites are located within or adjacent to the Mountain section of PMSP. The GPS locations for the five individuals are as follows: N 36.34068° W 80.46236°, N 36.34152° W 80.4608°, N 36.32888° W 80.46248°, N 36.342416° W 80.45785°, and N 36.34258° W 80.45778°. Specimens were confirmed as *R. caudata* by Terry Erwin, Curator of Coleoptera, Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC. Two specimens are currently stored in the Department of Biology, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC, while the remaining three were used for genetic analysis at another institution.

This is a new state record for *R. caudata* in North Carolina. Barr (1985) describes this species as rare but widely distributed in the eastern USA. It is considered abundant only in Cumberland Caverns (Warren County, Tennessee) and McElroy Cave (Van Buren County, Tennessee) (Barr 1985). This species has previously been recorded in Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin, and West Virginia (NatureServe 2006; Bousquet 2012). The global conservation status of this species, last reviewed in April 1990, is “vulnerable (G3)” (i.e., at moderate risk of extinction or elimination). The conservation status of *R. caudata* has not been assessed at the national or subnational level. Two states list it as a species of concern: Virginia as S3 and Alabama as S2.

Although previously characterized as troglophilic (Barr 1985), information provided by the late Richard Hoffman, previously Curator (Emeritus) of Invertebrates at Virginia Museum of Natural History (VMNH), raises question as to the degree of association with caves for this species. The small number of cave records suggests it may be better regarded as a trogloxene. Pitfall trapping in Virginia has accumulated about 60 specimens of *R. caudata* from epigean sites, many being from higher altitudinal locations across the state, with most specimens stored in the VMNH. There are few records of caves in areas of Virginia where *R. caudata* has been collected (R. L. Hoffman, personal communication). The closest site in Virginia to PMSP where *R. caudata* has been reported is Carroll County, located approximately 45 km from Pilot Mountain.

Although there are no known caves within PMSP, there are extensive fissures in the cliffs of Pilot Mountain which could potentially harbor trogloxenic/troglophilic species. The specialized habitat preference and apparent rapid decline in the number of reported locations of *R. caudata* raises questions about the long-term health of the species, not only in North Carolina but throughout its range.

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