Pyrrhalta viburni (Paykull, 1799) and Lilioceris lilii (Scopoli, 1763) are two adventive beetle species that have quickly expanded their ranges in North America during the past several decades. Both species are significant garden pests with potentially serious impacts on native flora. This note documents the recent appearance and rapid spread of these beetles in Washington State.

Pyrrhalta viburni, the viburnum leaf beetle, feeds and reproduces on species of *Viburnum* L. (Adoxaceae) (Weston and Desurmont 2002; Weston et al. 2007). It is native to Europe, from the British Isles to the Caucasus Mountains and western Kazakhstan (Majka and LeSage 2007). The earliest known North American collections of *P. viburni* are from Nova Scotia in 1924, although it is not clear if these were from established populations (Majka and LeSage 2007). The species was clearly established by the 1970s in Ottawa, Ontario, and Hull, Québec (Becker 1979). The first US records are from Maine in 1994, and the species is now found throughout New England and east to Illinois and Wisconsin (Weston et al. 2007; Estes 2014; Liesch 2015).

*Pyrrhalta viburni* was first reported in the Pacific Northwest in British Columbia in 2001, in the Fraser River Valley and on southern Vancouver Island (Gillespie 2001). Damaged plants and *P. viburni* larvae from Everson, WA (7 km south of the British Columbia border) were brought to a Whatcom County Master Gardener clinic on 30 June 2004 (Murray 2004). Further reports of *P. viburni* were verified in Mount Vernon, Skagit County, 6 June 2005 and in Monroe, Snohomish County, 15 May 2005. The southernmost collections thus far in Washington are from east of the Seattle area, collected in 2013. The easternmost collection was made in Spokane, Spokane County, on 2 May 2016. *Pyrrhalta viburni* has probably spread into western Washington naturally from British Columbia, and it is common throughout its distribution west of the Cascade Mountain Range (Fig. 1). The recent detection in eastern Washington State is likely from the movement of infested plant material.

Lilioceris lilii, the lily leaf beetle, is a destructive pest of species of *Lilium* L. (Liliaceae) and *Fritillaria* Salisb. (Fritillariaceae) (Salisbury 2003) and feeds on species of *Cardiocrinum* (Endl.) Lindl. (Liliaceae) (Cox 2001). Native to Asia, the beetle spread to continental Europe by the 1600s (Orlova-Bienkowska 2013) and was established in the United Kingdom in the 1940s (Fox Wilson 1943). *Lilioceris lilii* was discovered in North America in Montréal, Canada, in 1943 (LeSage 1983), although Say’s (1826) lost specimens of *Lema melanoccephala* Say, subsequently synonymized with *L. lilii*, likely represent an even earlier North American occurrence (Brown 1946; White 1993; Majka and LeSage 2008). The first US records are from Massachusetts in 1992, and it is now known from nine states and seven provinces (LeSage and Elliott 2003; Majka and LeSage 2008; Majka and Kirby 2011; Maier 2012; Hicks and Sellars 2014; Cappuccino 2015).

In 2011, a gardener in Bellevue, WA (King County) discovered *L. lilii* adults and larvae feeding on Asiatic hybrid lilies. Washington State University Extension released a pest alert (Murray et al. 2012), resulting in detection of three more