Members of the family Bothrideridae are ectoparasitic, mycophagous, or predatory beetles that include 38 genera and approximately 400 species worldwide (Ślipiński et al. 2010). Eighteen species in eight genera have been recorded from the United States (Ślipiński et al. 2010). The world bothriderid fauna comprises the subfamilies Anommatinae, Bothriderinae, Teredinae, and Xylariophilinae. The subfamily Anommatinae is represented in the United States by a single introduced species (Anommatus duodemstriatus Müller), whereas Bothriderinae include eight species of Bothrideres, Deretaphrus oregonensis Horn, Lithophorus ornatus Arrow, Prolyctus exaratus Melsheimer, and three Sosylus spp. Teredinae include two Oxylaemus spp. and Rustleria obscura Stephan (Philips and Ivie 2002). Members of Xylariophilinae do not occur in the United States (Lawrence and Newton 1995).

Adult Anommatinae, as well as larvae of Anommatus, have been found in soil, forest litter, compost, grass cuttings, and subterranean wood (Pal and Lawrence 1986, Ślipiński et al. 2010), and are regarded as generalist fungivores (Lord and McHugh 2013). All known larvae of Bothriderinae are hypermetamorphic and ectoparasitic, and attack larvae and pupae of wood-boring insects including anobiids, bostrichids, cerambycids, curculionids, mycterids, Xiphydria spp. (Xiphydriidae) and Xylocopa spp. (Apidae) (Philips and Ivie 2002, Piel 1938, Ślipiński et al. 2010). Adults of several species of Sosylus (Bothriderinae) are found in galleries of many Platypodinae, where they prey on both larvae and adults (Browne 1962, Roberts 1969). Larvae of Teredinae are probably mycophagous on the ambrosia fungi of wood-boring beetles (Lawrence 1985, Ślipiński et al. 2010), whereas larvae of Xylariophilinae feed on the fruiting bodies of pyrenomycete fungi (Pal and Lawrence 1986, Ślipiński et al. 2010). Little is reported on the habits of adult teredines and xylariophilines, though adults and larvae of Teredus (Teredinae) have been collected from the galleries of wood-boring Anobiidae, Cerambycidae, and Curculionidae (Horion 1961).

We report the bothriderid Oxylaemus californicus Crotch (Fig. 1) as a new state record for New Mexico, based on the collection of one specimen from the Sandia Mountains (Bernalillo County). The specimen is deposited in the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science and bears the label “RJB831”. The verbatim collection label information associated with the specimen is “USA: NM Bernalillo Co., 35°11.39’N, 106°24.98’W, 9150’el. Pond.PineStump, 20MAY2000, col RJBuss”. As indicated, this collection occurred on 20 May 2000, when approximately 15 L of dry and slightly moist detritus was scooped from the internal and external base of a long-dead stump of a Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa Douglas) and processed using Berlese extraction. This stump, partially broken at the base and devoid of bark,