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Common Beneficial Arthropods Found in Field Crops

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Introduction

There are hundreds of species of insects and spiders that attack arthropod pests found in cotton, corn, soybean and other field crops. A few common and representative examples are presented herein. With few exceptions, these beneficial arthropods are native and common in the southern United States. The cumulative value of insect predators and parasitoids should not be underestimated, and this publication does not address important diseases that also attack insect and mite pests. Without biological control, many pest populations would routinely reach epidemic levels in field crops. Insecticide applications typically reduce populations of beneficial insects, often resulting in secondary pest outbreaks. Therefore, insecticides should be used only when pest populations are no longer under the adequate control of natural and biological control agents.

Predatory Insects and Spiders

Assassin Bugs



General Comments: These insects are a primarily predatory group of Hemiptera (“true bugs”) belonging to the family Reduviidae. Some representative members of this family include thread-legged bugs,

ambush bugs and the wheel bug. Although they are seldom present in large numbers, several species can be important predators of caterpillar pests found in many crops. Wheel bugs can grow to a length of 1½ inch. Assassin bugs are highly susceptible to insecticides, and thus, are more common in fields that have not been sprayed for pests. Scouts should be aware that assassin bugs can deliver a painful bite.

Description and Biology: The most common species of assassin bugs found in row crops (e.g., *Zelus* species) are ½ – ¾ inch long and have an elongate head, which is often cocked slightly upward. A long beak originates from the front of the head and curves under the body. Most range in color from light brownish-green to dark brown. Periodically, the adult female lays cylindrical brown eggs in clusters. Nymphs are wingless and smaller than adults but otherwise similar in appearance. Assassin bugs can be easily confused with damsel bugs, but damsel bugs are usually smaller.

Prey: Assassin bugs are generalist predators that may feed on caterpillar eggs and larvae, plant bugs, and other pest and beneficial insects. Bigger species can tackle the largest insect pests found in cotton and other crops.

Big-eyed Bugs (*Geocoris* spp.)



General Comments: This is one of the more abundant and easily detected predators. It is an important predator in cotton, corn and soybeans. These insects are commonly found in pre-blooming cotton or in young corn or soybean fields after flying in as adults from surrounding vegetation. In the absence of insecticide sprays, they will remain in the field for the remainder of the season. In cotton, populations of 20 – 40 per 100 sweeps can sometimes be found, especially in fields with a minimum of early insecticide treatments. Higher populations of tobacco budworm and bollworm can be tolerated if many big-eyed bugs are present. Despite their distinctive appearance, they are sometimes mistaken for plant bugs. There are several species of big-eyed bugs, so they are sometimes referred to by their genus name, *Geocoris*. *Geocoris punctipes* is the most common species encountered and is the one described below.

Description: Both the nymphs and adults are well described by their common name. The head is as wide as the body and the eyes are notably large. Adults are about 3/16 inch long and are dull grey in color with transparent, shiny wings. The nymphs resemble the adults in general body shape, but they are a distinctive metallic silver-grey in color. The eggs are white to pink in color and are shaped like a hotdog but only 1/25 inch long. These eggs are often found in cotton terminals and are often mistaken for plant bug eggs. However, plant bug eggs are almost always inserted into plant tissue and are rarely seen by scouts.

Prey: Both the nymphs and adults feed on aphids, whiteflies, mites, and the eggs and larvae of caterpillars such as tobacco budworm, bollworm and soybean loopers. In addition, they are also predators of plant bugs, especially the younger nymphs. In one laboratory study, big-eyed bug nymphs consumed an average of 151 tobacco budworm eggs or 76 first instar larvae during the 21 – 31 days required to complete all five nymphal instars. Late instar nymphs consumed approximately 10 eggs per day. Like many predatory insects in this order, big-eyed bugs also feed on nectar and directly on plants, causing little or no damage. Their populations may be affected by in-furrow systemic insecticides.

Insidious Flower Bug (*Orius insidiosus*)



General Comments: This insect is often a very important predator in field crops. However, because of its small size, it is commonly overlooked. *Orius* occurs in all major row crops, and it is present throughout the season. It is an important predator of thrips and often appears in fields shortly after emergence. Quite often smaller, less noticeable predators provide the greatest benefit, and this is definitely the case with *Orius*. This is one predator that all scouts need to learn to recognize and appreciate. They often build to relatively high numbers on early season populations of thrips and mites. When this occurs, they can be of real benefit in ‘buffering’ populations of many caterpillar pests during mid- and late-seasons.

Description: Like the tarnished plant bug and big-eyed bugs, *Orius* is a true bug and belongs to the order Hemiptera. The adults are sometimes mistaken for chinch bugs, but although they resemble chinch bugs superficially, the adults are much smaller (about 1/16 of an inch in length). Adult *Orius* are black with a white band across their backs and a white area over the end of the abdomen. The nymphs are elongate in shape and yellowish or yellow-orange in color. They are often mistaken for thrips, one of their primary prey items.

Prey: Insidious flower bugs feed primarily on thrips and spider mites; and when these pests are numerous, *Orius* can build to notably high numbers. One reference reports that nymphs are capable of eating an average of 33 mites per day. Eggs of caterpillars,

such as bollworm and tobacco budworm are also favored prey, along with newly hatched larvae. This predator is common in corn, where it is often found searching for bollworm eggs on the silks, and it has been reported to consume as much as 54 percent of the eggs. It is also an important predator of eggs and small caterpillars in soybeans. In cotton, *Orius* are often found in the blooms, where their primary prey is flower thrips. They will also readily attack the small larvae of various pest species that they encounter. This makes them an important predator of bollworm and fall armyworm larvae.

Damsel Bugs (*Nabis* spp.)



General Comments: Like the insidious flower bug and the big-eyed bug, damsel bugs belong to the order Hemiptera and are considered true bugs. They are predators with piercing sucking mouthparts. Damsel bugs are usually much less numerous than insidious flower bugs and big-eyed bugs, but it is not uncommon to find numbers in the range of 2 – 6 per 100 sweeps in pre-blooming cotton. They are also important predators in corn and soybeans. They are sometimes mistaken for plant bugs, so it's important that scouts know the difference. Damsel bugs belong to the family Nabidae and are also referred to as Nabids.

Description: There are several species of damsel bugs that can be found in cotton. Most adults are grey to light brown in color and are about 3/8 – 1/2 inch long. Adult damsel bugs do resemble plant bugs somewhat in general body shape, but they have a more slender and longer body and legs. Also, the wings are flat over

the entire length of the abdomen and this distinguishes them from tarnished plant bug adults in which the wings angle downward at the back third of the abdomen. Nymphs resemble adults, except for the lack of wings.

Prey: Both the nymphs and adults are predatory and feed on a variety of prey. Almost any insect that is smaller or slower is subject to attack, including other predators. In addition to aphids and whiteflies, they commonly feed on eggs and larvae of caterpillar pests such as tobacco budworm and bollworm. They will also attack plant bug nymphs. They occasionally bite scouts as well.

Spined Soldier Bug (*Podisus maculiventris*)



General Comments: The spined soldier bug is a predatory stink bug that is sometimes found in cotton, soybean and other crops. These predators can be easily confused with plant feeding stink bugs such as the brown stink bug. Thus, it is important that scouts learn to recognize this as a beneficial insect rather than a pest.

Description: Adult spined soldier bugs are medium sized (9 – 13 mm long) and brown in color. They are shield shaped with a prominent spine extending outward from each “shoulder.” Unlike plant feeding species, the tips of the wings tend to extend well past the abdomen, and there is often a dark line at the wing tips when they overlap. These predators have a strong, stout beak relative to plant feeding stink bugs, which have more slender beaks. The beak is kept folded under the body unless feeding. The eggs of spined soldier bugs are laid in a loose mass of 17 – 70 eggs. Each egg has a characteristic crown of “spines” that

rings its top. Immature (nymphal) stages are more rounded in shape. Small nymphs have a black head and thorax with a red abdomen. Larger nymphs vary in color considerably as they grow; the abdomen may be tan to reddish-orange in color with red, white and/or black markings.

Prey: Spined soldier bugs are generalist predators but are most commonly observed in fields where caterpillar and leaf beetle larvae are present. Both the nymphs and adults feed on pests such as tobacco budworm, bollworm, soybean looper, fall armyworm and beet armyworm. This species will feed on other predatory insects and is also cannibalistic.

Reference: University of Florida, Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Featured Creatures (http://creatures.ifas.ufl.edu/beneficial/podisus_maculiventris.htm)

Lady or Ladybird Beetles



General Comments: There are several genera of lady beetles that may be commonly found in cotton. Lady beetles are the first beneficial insects that most people learn to recognize. There are hundreds of different lady beetle species, but practically all species share the trait of being predacious as both larvae and adults. One exception is the Mexican bean beetle, an important pest of soybeans in some regions of the country.

One species of lady beetle, the Asian lady beetle, is considered a pest by many homeowners. This is an introduced species that prefers to forage in trees,

although it can be found in row crops as well. This predator has become well established throughout the United States. It seems to be especially helpful in controlling aphids in pecans. The problem for homeowners is that overwintering Asian lady beetles often accumulate in homes in extremely large numbers, causing a nuisance.

Description: Adults of the more common species are oval in overall body shape, yellow to red in color, and often have dark spots on the wing covers. These are the species that everyone recognizes as lady beetles. However, fewer people recognize the larval stage. The larvae are soft bodied and elongate and are sometime described as “alligator shaped.” Their bodies are usually dark in color with yellow, red, orange or purple markings. Lady beetles lay cylindrical, yellowish eggs in clusters.

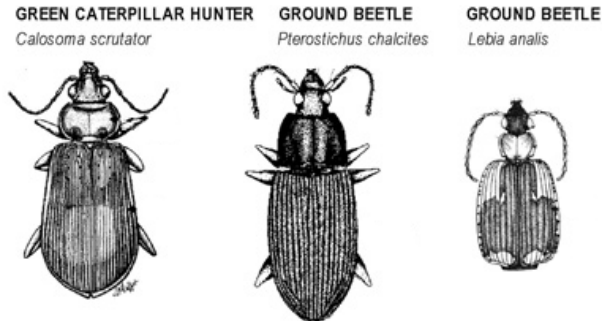
One common group of lady beetles does not fit the above description as either an adult or larva. These are the *Scymnus* lady beetles. The adults are shaped like other lady beetles, but they are about 1/5 as large and are dark colored with lighter brown markings. Scouts often encounter these when checking terminals but don't realize they are lady beetles. *Scymnus* larvae are covered with fuzzy white filaments of waxy material and resemble mealy bugs. Larvae, as well as adults, are often seen in association with aphid colonies.

Prey: Lady beetles are heavy feeders as both larvae and adults. Most lady beetles seem to feed preferentially on aphids when these are present but they will also feed on caterpillar eggs and small larvae as well as mites and whiteflies. However, when an aphid population crashes due to an outbreak of fungal disease, the lady beetles are forced to pursue other food, such as caterpillar eggs and small larvae. In cotton fields where this occurs, lady beetles may aid in suppressing tobacco budworm and bollworm populations for a week or two after the aphid population crashes. Adults may then leave in search of better food sources, but the wingless larvae do not have this option.

In a laboratory study, adult females of one common species were reported to consume an average of 357 bollworm and/or tobacco budworm eggs or 80 first instar larvae in a 48-hour period. Adults also feed on pollen and nectar. Lady beetle larvae and adults are

abundant in most cotton fields, and they are one factor that helps slow the overall population growth of cotton aphids.

Ground Beetles



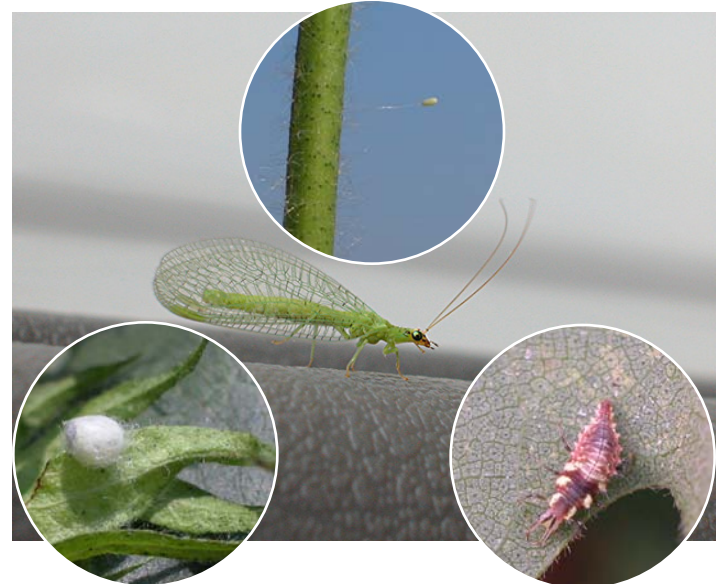
From: *Insect Pest Management in Arkansas Cotton*, Allan & Rouse, 1978

General Comments: Many different species of ground beetles may be found in row crops. Although these beetles are common, they often are not recognized as predators. One reason for this is that they tend to be more active at night and hide under crop debris and in cracks in the soil during the day. Most species have relatively long life cycles and complete only one or two generations per year. Adults of some species may live several years. For this reason their populations are slow to rebound if disrupted by insecticides. This is one group of predators we may see and appreciate more in no-till fields and following the adoption of tools such as boll weevil eradication and/or transgenic Bt-cotton that reduce total insecticide use.

Description: The accompanying drawings show three of the more common species of ground beetles that occur in our major row crops. Adults range from 1/4 inch in length for many of the *Lebia* species up to 1 1/2 inches for some of the “caterpillar hunters.” The adults are long legged, quick moving beetles that have broad, hard wing covers. The head is narrower than the thorax and the mandibles are strong and easily seen. Some of the caterpillar hunters are metallic green or blue in color, but most species of ground beetles are drably colored. The *Lebia* species are commonly seen in the sweep net when sampling soybeans or when sweeping cotton for plant bugs. The larvae are more “worm-like.” but have conspicuous legs and mandibles and are also quick moving.

Prey: Both adults and larvae are predatory, although the larvae of some species are parasitic and are considered general predators. Caterpillars are favored prey. Small tobacco budworm and bollworm larvae are probably at greatest risk of being attacked when moving between feeding sites. Mature larvae are particularly vulnerable to the caterpillar hunters and other larger ground beetle species when they move to the ground to pupate. One species of caterpillar hunter was reported to consume an average of 41 large gypsy moth larvae during its 14-day larval feeding period. As their name implies, many species are primarily ground foragers, but some species, particularly the *Lebia* species and some of the caterpillar hunters, also forage in the plant canopy. Because they occur in higher numbers and have a tendency to forage on the plants, the *Lebia* are one of the more important groups of ground beetles.

Lacewings



General Comments: Both brown and green lacewings are sometimes common in cotton fields during the summer, especially at times when aphids are, or were, recently numerous. As with lady beetles, these beneficials can aid in controlling budworm/bollworm egg lays that occur after an aphid population has crashed due to an outbreak of the aphid fungus *Neozygites fresenii*.

Description: Adult green lacewings, which include several green-colored species, are slender green insects with golden eyes, long antennae and large transparent wings. They are about 5/8th of an inch in

length. Brown lacewings are similar in general body shape but are smaller and brown in color with wings that are less transparent because they are covered with small brown hairs. The larvae (page 5) of both brown and green lacewings are similar. They are elongate, “alligator-shaped” creatures that taper at both ends and reach a size of about 3/8 inch long. The stout, sickle-like mandibles are easily seen projecting from the front of the head. Larvae are grey to brown in color with yellow markings along the edge of the body. Green lacewings deposit their eggs on a small hair-like stalk, but brown lacewings do not. Both species pupate beneath a thin, transparent webbing. Scouts often encounter lacewing pupae when searching inside bracts of squares, blooms or bolls. The cocoon of the green lacewing is a round, pea-sized structure that is often mistaken for the egg case of a spider. Brown lacewing cocoons are more oval in shape and more loosely woven so that the developing pupa can be seen through the silk.

Prey: Larvae of both species feed heavily on aphids and whiteflies as well as on moth eggs and small caterpillars. They are capable of consuming extremely large numbers of prey when availability is not a limiting factor. In one report from a laboratory study, third instar green lacewing larvae consumed an average of 191 budworm/bollworm eggs or 124 first instar larvae when given free access to prey in a Petri dish. In a study where third instar green lacewing larvae were caged on cotton terminals infested with either 25 eggs or 25 first instar larvae, the lacewings were able to find and consume approximately 75 percent of the prey within 48 hours. Adults of the brown lacewing are also predatory, but green lacewing adults are not. In fields where aphid populations have crashed and lacewing numbers remain high, their presence and numbers should be considered when making treatment decisions for tobacco budworm and bollworm.

Syrphid Flies (Syrphid or Flower Flies)



General Comments: The larvae of some syrphid flies are specialized predators of aphids, including the cotton aphid. Although these larvae are usually not present in sufficient numbers to control aphid populations by themselves, they are a component of the natural enemy complex that helps keep pest populations below damaging levels.

Description: Of the predatory syrphid flies found in cotton, the adults are often mistaken for some kind of small wasp or bee, as they are often colored similarly with alternating stripes of yellow and black across the abdomen. Also like bees, adults are often observed hovering about flowers. However, flies have only one pair of wings, unlike wasps and bees, and cannot sting. *Allograpta* species are common, and adults are about 1/4 inch long. The larvae are legless maggots seen on the undersides of leaves or other places where aphids are found. They are tapered toward the head and may be light brown to green in color, reaching a length of about 1/3 inch. Larvae complete their development in as little as two weeks, depending upon the temperature and may eat as many as 400 aphids each. In some species, the pupae are found on plants, but in others, larvae leave the plant to pupate in the soil.

Prey: As noted, the larvae of these flies feed primarily on aphids. However, they will also feed on thrips, whiteflies, small caterpillars and other small insects.

Spiders



General Comments: Many different species of spiders are found in fields of cotton, corn, soybean and other crops. All spiders are predatory, and they may be more abundant than any other predatory arthropods found in row crops. The hunting and feeding habits of spiders vary greatly among the different species. Many are generalist and may feed upon a wide range of crop pests. However, they may also feed indiscriminately on other invertebrates, including beneficial insects.

Description: Spiders are not insects. Rather, they are arachnids belonging to the order Araneae. Although some species are venomous, such as the black widow, most are harmless. The body of spiders is divided into two parts, the cephalothorax (with mouthparts, legs and eyes) and the abdomen. Unlike insects, which have three pairs of legs, spiders possess eight legs. Immature and adult spiders are similar in these characteristics. Adults typically range in size from 1/8 – 1 1/2 inches in length, depending upon the species. Common representatives seen in cotton include jumping spiders, crab spiders, lynx spiders and orb weavers.

Prey: The prey of spiders varies greatly depending upon the species and their size, with small species or immature spiders feeding on smaller prey. Most spiders feed upon other arthropods such as insects and other spiders. Some species feed upon insects that become entangled in silken webs. Other species are hunting spiders, actively seeking and ambushing their prey. It is not entirely clear just how important spiders are in preventing pest outbreaks; but one thing is for certain, they are very common in fields of row crops

and will feed on a wide array of pests including plant bugs and various caterpillar pests.

Insect Parasitoids

Cardiochiles Wasp (Tobacco Budworm Parasitoid)

General Comments: Most of these small parasitic insects do not have common names, and we are forced to use scientific names. However, this little wasp is commonly referred to as “the red-tailed wasp” by scouts. In general, boll weevil eradication and Bt cotton have had a positive effect on the populations of most beneficial insects, but this is not true for *Cardiochiles nigriceps*. The primary host of this parasitic wasp is the tobacco budworm. Because most of the state’s cotton acreage is now planted to Bt varieties, and because tobacco budworm does not survive on Bt cotton, this is one beneficial insect that we see less of than in the past.

Description: Although most species of parasitic wasps are small and inconspicuous, this is not true of *Cardiochiles*. The adult wasp is larger than most other parasitic wasps, approximately 1/4 inch in length, and has black wings and a red abdomen. The wasps are commonly seen flying at terminal height searching for larvae along the rows. These wasps are frequently observed in non-Bt cotton fields during mid and late summer when their hosts are more common. If you take the time to observe them, you will be impressed by their searching ability. If you see the wasp change course, land and begin searching a terminal, the odds are good that it has, or at least had, a larva present.

Prey (Hosts): *Cardiochiles* is an important biological control agent of tobacco budworm. The primary hosts of this parasitoid are the tobacco budworm (*Heliothis virescens*) and a related species (*H. subflexa*) that is found mostly on ground cherry. If eggs are laid in bollworm larvae, they will not hatch because the bollworm has a defense mechanism that causes the eggs to become encapsulated. Extremely high populations of these wasps are often observed when tobacco budworms are common.

Biology: Adult wasps will “sting” or lay eggs in tobacco budworm larvae of all sizes, but they prefer newly hatched larvae. Older larvae are better able

to fight off the wasp and keep her from successfully laying eggs. Try tickling a large budworm on the back with a blade of grass and see how it reacts. The wasp larva hatches inside the caterpillar and begins feeding, but the wasp larva grows slowly until the budworm larva enters the ground to pupate. The wasp larva then begins to develop more rapidly, consuming much of its host in the process. Parasitized caterpillar larvae grow more slowly and cause less damage than normal. *Cardiochiles* wasps overwinter as pupae in a pupal cell inside their host. Overall development rate closely matches that of tobacco budworm, so that generations of wasp and host coincide.

***Copidosoma floridanum* (Looper Parasitoid)**

General Comments: This tiny, parasitic wasp has no common name. It can be generally referred to as “the looper egg-larval parasite,” but in this article we will refer to it simply as *Copidosoma*. This is one of the more common parasites of loopers, both cabbage loopers and soybean loopers, and it certainly has one of the most interesting life histories of any of the beneficial insects. Science fiction writers get a lot of their wilder ideas from reading about parasitic insects such as this one. This parasitoid belongs to the family of wasps known as Encyrtidae. It is listed in the literature both as *Copidosoma floridanum* and as *C. truncatellum*.

Biology: *Copidosoma* is referred to as an egg-larval parasite because its eggs are deposited in newly laid looper eggs, but it does not complete its development until the host is in the larval stage. Looper moths deposit eggs individually, usually on the undersides of leaves. Female *Copidosoma* wasps search for these eggs and deposit either one or two eggs inside each looper egg that they find. Some time after the looper larva emerges and begins to feed, the *Copidosoma* egg begins to divide into additional eggs, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc. Eventually a parasitized looper contains around 1000 of these *Copidosoma* eggs, all of which may have developed from a single original egg and all of which are genetically identical. Thus, if only one *Copidosoma* egg was initially placed in the looper egg, all of the *Copidosoma* eggs will be either male or female. When two *Copidosoma* eggs are placed in the same looper egg, they are usually of opposite sexes.

Once the parasitized looper larvae reaches its fifth larval instar, changes in the growth hormones of the looper trigger the *Copidosoma* eggs to hatch and begin feeding within the body of the host caterpillar. Strangely, this also stimulates the host larva to delay its pupation and have additional larval instars, resulting in a larger larva that provides more food resources for the parasites developing within its body. The looper larva remains alive until after it has formed its pupal cocoon on the underside of a leaf, but dies before it has a chance to pupate because of the feeding of the *Copidosoma* larvae. By this time the body of the looper caterpillar is completely filled with the bodies of the *Copidosoma* parasites, which by this time have also pupated. The resulting looper mummies are initially tan to gray in color and have a grainy appearance due to the presence of the large number of *Copidosoma* pupae that can be seen through the “skin” of the looper. If one collects one of these mummified loopers and places it in an enclosed container, it will “hatch” within a few days into hundreds of very small, gnat-like *Copidosoma* adults. In one Louisiana study the average number of *Copidosoma* to develop from parasitized soybean loopers was 992, but as many as 2500 to 3000 parasites have been recorded from individual larva.

Prey (Hosts): As mentioned previously, *Copidosoma* attacks both cabbage loopers and soybean loopers, and it also attacks other loopers as well. In a report from Louisiana, approximately 9 percent of all soybean loopers collected were parasitized by this wasp. However, levels of parasitism are often considerably higher than this during the latter part of the season. Because parasitized loopers are killed before they emerge as moths and have a chance to reproduce, *Copidosoma* does help reduce overall looper populations. But this is one parasite that can actually contribute to increased levels of crop injury. Because parasitized loopers often have additional larval instars and grow larger, they actually eat more than they would if they were not parasitized. In another Louisiana study, parasitized soybean loopers weighed 50 percent more and consumed 40 percent more leaf area than non-parasitized larvae.

***Cotesia marginiventris* (Armyworm Parasitoid)**



General Comments: This small parasitic wasp has no common name, but it still often plays an important role in helping suppress beet armyworm populations. In several studies from Georgia to Mississippi, the percentage of beet armyworm larvae collected from cotton fields that were parasitized by *Cotesia* ranged from 17 – 83 percent. These levels of parasitism can have a tremendous impact on the overall population development of a pest like beet armyworm.

Of course, *Cotesia* is not the only beneficial insect that is important in suppressing beet armyworm. It is mortality caused by a complex of predators and parasites that helps to maintain beet armyworm populations below damaging levels. Thus, the intensive use of broad-spectrum insecticides may trigger outbreaks of this pest.

Description: The adult wasp is so small and inconspicuous that scouts rarely notice it. It is about 1/8 inch long and has a dark-colored body. The female wasp inserts her eggs inside the body of the caterpillar using her stinger-like ovipositor. The white, maggot-like larvae also are seldom seen because they spend their life inside the body of the caterpillar host. This larval period lasts approximately 6 days. Occasionally a scout will encounter a mature larva after it has exited the caterpillar and before it has pupated. It is the pupal stage of this parasite that is most often seen by scouts. *Cotesia* pupates in an oval shaped white silken cocoon (above) that is approximately 1/8th inch long. These are often found near an area where the host larva was feeding.

Prey (Hosts): In addition to beet armyworm, *Cotesia* also attacks a wide range of other caterpillars such as yellowstriped armyworm, fall armyworm, tobacco budworm and bollworm. However, beet armyworms seem to be the most favored host, possibly because their habit of remaining clustered together for several days after hatching makes them easy targets.

***Lysiphlebus testaceipes* (Aphid Parasitoid)**



General Comments: This small parasitic wasp does not really have a common name, but it is often referred to as the “aphid wasp.” Next to the “aphid fungus” (*Neozygites fresenii*), it is probably the most important biological control agent of cotton aphids. Levels of parasitism can exceed 70 percent in some situations. It is likely that this parasite would play an even greater role in aphid population suppression if it weren’t for the fungal disease eliminating aphids first. On the other hand, there are indications that the parasite helps spread the fungal spores from one aphid to another, thus hastening the development of the disease epizootic.

Description and Biology: The adult is a very small black wasp, approximately the size of a winged cotton aphid but more slender. Females can be seen crawling about on the undersurface of cotton leaves in search of aphids to parasitize. When a suitable aphid is found, the wasp curls its abdomen forward between its legs and “stings” or lays an egg in the unfortunate host. An individual adult can parasitize up to 100 aphids during its brief life. Eggs hatch in 2 – 3 days, and the larval parasite begins feeding inside its aphid host before ultimately killing it. The larval stage lasts about a week, and the pupal stage, which takes place inside the

body of the host aphid, takes an additional 4 – 5 days. Thus, the complete life cycle takes roughly two weeks.

During the early stages of parasitism, parasitized aphids appear normal. As the developing parasitic larva grows larger, it eventually kills the aphid, causing it to swell and turn beige to tan in color. These “aphid mummies” are readily recognized and provide an easily observed indication of parasite activity. However, it is important to keep in mind that the actual level of parasitism is considerably higher than would be indicated by counting the percent of aphid mummies. Once the percentage of mummified aphids reaches 10 – 20 percent, it’s a good bet that most of the aphids present on a leaf have been parasitized. Upon reaching the adult stage, the wasp cuts a small circular hole near the back end of the aphid, emerges and begins searching for aphids into which to lay its eggs. *Lysiphlebus* overwinters inside its aphid host as a larva or pupa, and mummified aphids can be found throughout the year.

Prey (Hosts): For a parasitoid, *Lysiphlebus* has a relatively wide host range, attacking a number of economically important aphid species. Cotton aphids and greenbugs, an important pest of wheat and sorghum, are two of the more important aphids parasitized by this wasp, but it can be found attacking many other aphids.

Stink Bug Egg Parasitoids

General Comments: If it weren’t for egg parasitoids, stink bug populations would be a lot higher than they are each year. Stink bugs lay their eggs in masses, and there are several species of very small parasitic wasps that take advantage of this by searching for stink bug egg masses and laying their own eggs inside the individual stink bug eggs. These little wasps are so small that they usually go undetected, but if you approach a newly deposited stink bug egg mass carefully and look closely, you can often see a very small gnat-like wasp lurking nearby. These wasps belong to the Scelionidae, a family that contains many species of parasitic wasps. Members of this family also attack the eggs of many caterpillar pests and other insects. There are several different species of these stink bug egg parasites. Some are quite host specific, attacking only one species of stink bug

or a few closely related species. Others may have a most favored species, but will also attack others. Collectively, these stink bug egg parasites are probably the most important natural enemies of stink bugs. In one Louisiana study, levels of egg parasitism often were as high as 30 to 50 percent, and one California study reported parasitism levels as high as 87 percent.

Biology: Adults of these stink bug egg parasites can live from 2 to 6 weeks and may parasitize from 30 to 300 stink bug eggs. Parasitized eggs turn black within a few days, and depending on species and temperature, the adult parasites emerge within 8 to 20 days. Normally, only one parasitoid develops within each parasitized egg.

Prey (Hosts): The eggs of all of the common species of stink bugs are subject to attack by at least one species of these stink bug egg parasites. The major parasite of the southern green stink bug is *Trissolcus basalis*, but this parasite will attack the eggs of other stink bugs when southern green stink bug eggs are lacking. *Telenomus podisi* is the most common egg parasite of brown stink bugs, but there are other species that also attack brown stink bugs. It is not uncommon to collect stink bug egg masses that have been attacked by more than one kind of parasitoid.

There are several different species that attack the eggs of the beneficial spined soldier bug. One of these, *Telenomus calvus*, has a rather unusual behavior. In order to assure that it is present when the spined soldier bug female lays her eggs, this small wasp actually searches for female soldier bugs and then simply rides on their backs until the eggs are laid. Then it hops off and parasitizes the newly laid soldier bug eggs. At least one species of tropical stink bug has adopted the habit of sitting on its egg mass until it hatches in order to protect the eggs from being parasitized. Eggs around the outer edge of the mass still get parasitized, but this behavior does help protect the eggs located on the inside of the mass.

Trichopoda pennipes (Stink Bug Parasitoid)



Photo by Angus Cachot

General Comments: *Trichopoda pennipes* is an important parasitoid of stink bug nymphs and adults. Levels of parasitism can be 90 percent or greater, but this is highly variable.

Description/Biology: *T. pennipes* is a large, showy tachinid fly (family Tachinidae). It is somewhat larger than a housefly and has a bright orange abdomen and a velvety black head and thorax. The legs have a feathery appearance due to a fringe of large hairs. Its eggs are laid on the back of the host, and it is not uncommon to see the dirty white, elongate eggs attached to stink bugs. The hatching maggots bore into the parasitized bug and feed internally. The larvae then exit the stink bug and burrow into the ground to pupate. The parasitized bugs are not killed until the maggots exit, but their egg laying ability is often severely reduced due to damage to their reproductive organs.

Prey (Hosts): This parasitoid attacks stink bugs, especially the southern green stink bug, and several other bugs including the common squash bug.

Classification of Represented Insect Predators and Parasitoids

Order Hemiptera Family:	Anthocoridae (minute pirate bugs, including <i>Orius</i>) Lygaeidae (seed bugs, including <i>Geocoris</i>) Nabidae (damsel bugs, including <i>Nabis</i>) Pentatomidae (stink bugs, including <i>Podisus</i>) Reduviidae (assassin and ambush bugs, including <i>Zelus</i>)
Order Coleoptera Family:	Carabidae (ground beetles, including <i>Calosoma</i> , <i>Lebia</i> and <i>Pterostichus</i>) Coccinellidae (ladybird beetles including <i>Hippodamia</i> , <i>Coccinella</i> , <i>Harmonia</i> , and <i>Scymnus</i>)
Order Neuroptera Family:	Chrysopidae (common lacewings, including <i>Chrysopa</i> and <i>Chrysoperla</i>) Hemerobiidae (brown lacewings, including <i>Hemerobius</i>)
Order Hymenoptera Family:	Aphidiidae (including <i>Testaceipes</i>) Braconidae (including <i>Cardiochiles</i> , <i>Cotesia</i>) Encyrtidae (including <i>Copidosoma</i>) Scelionidae (including <i>Telenomus</i> and <i>Trissoclus</i>)
Order Diptera Family:	Syrphidae (syrphid or flower flies, including <i>Allograpta</i>) Tachinidae (including <i>Trichopoda</i>)

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