





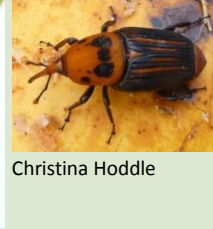










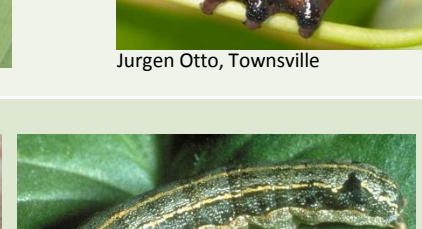
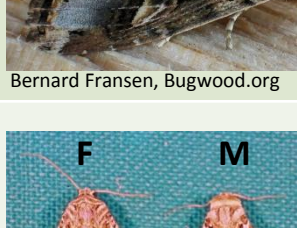
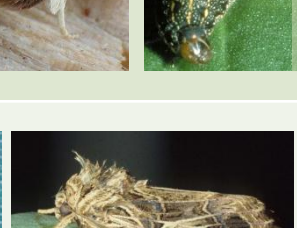
# Most Unwanted Pests in the United States

## Have you seen these insects?















### BETLES AND WEEVILS

Name	Description	Distribution	Host Plants
<b>bamboo longhorned beetle</b> <i>Chlorophorus annularis</i>	  <p>Found in bamboo products (garden stakes, baskets, building supplies); black and yellow pattern on adult (0.5" L)</p>	South/Southeast Asia, Australia	dried bamboo products (garden stakes, baskets, building material), sugarcane, citrus
<b>coconut rhinoceros beetle</b> <i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i>	   <p>Adult is black to reddish-black; flies up to crown of trees to feed at night; bores holes in tree trunk (1.7" L)</p>	Asia, South Pacific Islands	palms, <i>Pandanus</i>
<b>wingless weevil</b> <i>Otiorynchus dieckmanni</i>	  <p>Found in soil under plants; female can reproduce parthenogenically (without fertilization by male); nocturnal (0.3" L)</p>	Western Europe	grasses, clovers, mock orange, lettuce, privet, strawberry, rose, conifers
<b>red palm weevil</b> <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>	   <p>Larvae tunnel through tree trunk undetected until damaged permanently. Adult is rusty red to black; head and rostrum ~ 1/3 of total body length (1.4" L)</p>	Asia (Israel), northern Africa (Egypt), Europe (Spain, Italy), Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, <b>Southern California</b>	palms: oil, coconut, date, <i>Caryota</i> , Phoenix; sugarcane
<b>giant palm weevil</b> <i>Rhynchophorus palmarum</i>	  <p>Larvae feed on growing tissue at crown of palm; vector of nematode that causes red-ring disease of coconut; deep black (1.8" L)</p>	Tropical regions of Mexico, Caribbean and Central America, South America	palms: oil, coconut, Phoenix; papaya, citrus, banana, guava, mango

### MOTHS AND THEIR CATERPILLARS

Name	Description	Distribution	Host Plants
<b>Asiatic rice borer</b> <i>Chilo suppressalis</i>	  <p>Adult moth has pale yellow forewings with a few dark spots and white hindwings. Larvae are stem borers. (1.0" span)</p>	Southeast Asia, China, India, Japan, Southern Europe, <b>Hawai'i</b>	grasses/weeds, <i>Panicum</i> , Hilo grass
<b>fruit piercing moth</b> <i>Eudocima fullonia</i>	  <p>Adult moth has reddish brown head and thorax with orange abdomen. Wings are reddish brown, greenish tinge, dark spots along veins. Moth's proboscis pierces fruit and other fleshy plant parts. Larvae feed on foliage. (3.25" span)</p>	Africa, Asia, Australia, India, Malaysia, Japan, Northern Marianas Islands, <b>Hawai'i</b>	citrus, guava, carambola, mango, lychee, longan, rambutan, persimmon, breadfruit, banana, coffee, <i>Erythrina</i> spp., eggplant, papaya, melon
<b>Egyptian cottonworm</b> <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	  <p>Adult moth has brownish forewings, yellow along vein; hindwings are white with darker margins. Larvae cause feeding damage. (1.6" span)</p>	Africa, Southern Europe	vegetables, fruit trees, root crops, grasses, legumes
<b>cotton cutworm</b> <i>Spodoptera litura</i>	  <p>Adult moth has gray to brown forewings and white hind-wings; distinct patterns on wing. Larvae cause feeding damage. (1.3" span)</p>	Asia, New Zealand, South Pacific Islands, <b>Hawai'i</b>	red ginger, banana, green beans, citrus, coffee, eggplant, other fruits, vegetables

### SCALES, MEALYBUGS, AND BUGS

Name	Description	Distribution	Host Plants
<b>soft wax scale</b> <i>Ceroplastes destructor</i>	  <p>Body completely embedded in white wet wax with irregular ridges and furrows. Under wax, adult is reddish-brown. (0.25" L)</p>	Africa, Asia, Australia, South Pacific Islands	citrus, coffee, avocado, cocoa, guava, plumeria, oleander
<b>Japanese wax scale</b> <i>Ceroplastes japonicus</i>	  <p>Oval or rectangular, reddish brown under thick oily wax covering that is pinkish-gray to pinkish white. (0.2" L)</p>	East Asia, Europe, Russia	ornamentals, fruit trees (apples, pears, peaches, citrus)
<b>wheat bug</b> <i>Nysius huttoni</i>	  <p>Pale green darkens to brownish-gray, conspicuous silvery triangle at posterior end. Bug's saliva has enzyme that alters grain proteins. (0.15" L)</p>	New Zealand, Europe (Belgium, France, UK, Netherlands)	mustard, cabbage, grains, grasses, moss, clover, brassica (turnip, cabbage)
<b>lobate lac scale</b> <i>Paratarchardina pseudolobata</i>	  <p>Body consists of two prominent lobes, X-shaped, dark reddish-brown to black, usually coated with sooty mold. (0.1" L)</p>	Asia (India, Sri Lanka), Caribbean Islands, Christmas Island, <b>Florida</b>	ornamental shrubs and trees, Phoenix palm, hibiscus
<b>passionvine mealybug</b> <i>Planococcus minor</i>	   <p>Closely resembles citrus mealybug <i>Planococcus citri</i> common in Hawai'i. (0.1" L)</p>	Southeast Asia, Australia, South Pacific Islands, Caribbean Islands	banana, citrus, coffee, corn, cocoa, grapes, mango, potato, papaya, durian, red ginger, soybean, purple passionfruit
<b>arrowhead scale</b> <i>Unaspis yanonensis</i>	   <p>Dirty blackish-brown with gray margin; pale yellow cast-off skins; central ridge resembles a roof top. (0.15" L)</p>	China, Japan, Korea, France, Italy	tropical fruit trees, vegetables

### THRIPS

Name	Description	Distribution	Host Plants
<b>Myoporum thrips</b> <i>Klambothrips myopori</i>	   <p>Adults are shiny black to dark brown with long posterior tube. Feeding induces leaf galls. (0.1" L)</p>	Australia, New Zealand, <b>Southern California, Hawai'i</b>	naio papa ( <i>Myoporum</i> ) or false sandalwood



To report a pest, call the Hawaii Pest Hotline 643-PEST (7378) from any island



Compiled by: A.H. Hara, K.L. Aoki, S.K. Cabral, and R.Y. Niino-DuPont  
 Department of Plant & Environmental Protection Sciences  
 Cooperative Extension Service  
 College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources  
 University of Hawai'i at Mānoa  
 CTAHR publication IP-29, February 2011



This material was made possible, in part, by a Cooperative Agreement from the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and with assistance from Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA). It may not necessarily express APHIS' or HDOA's views.  
 Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) project "Survey of Landscape and Ornamental Nurseries for Insect Pests" (10-8510-1303-CA)