

Anoplophora chinensis

Citrus Longhorned Beetle

**NOT KNOWN TO
OCCUR IN IDAHO**



HOSTS

The citrus longhorned beetle is a polyphagous pest attacking living trees of over 100 species. Its primary hosts include lime, lemon, orange, tangor, trifolate orange, apple, Australian pine, poplar and willow.

LIFE HISTORY

Egg: The egg is 0.22 inch long and 0.07 inch wide, elongated, sub-cylindrical, smooth-surfaced, and tapered at both ends. It is initially creamy white, but gradually turns yellowish-brown when ready to hatch.

Larva: The legless larva, which is 0.2 inch long at the time of hatching, grows to a size of 2 inches. It is creamy white with some yellow, chitinized patterns on the prothorax.

Pupa: The pupa is 1 - 1.5 inch long. It has elytra that only partially cover the membranous hind wings and curve around to the ventral surface of the body.

Adult: The beetle is large, stout, and approximately 1 - 1.5 inch long with shiny black elytra (body shell) marked with 10 to 12 white round spots. Males are generally smaller than females, and have their abdomen tip entirely covered by the elytra, in contrast to the partially exposed abdomen of females. Also, the male elytra are narrowed distally compared to the rounded female elytra. Another difference between males and females is antennal size. The male's antennae are approximately twice as long as the body when compared to the female's antennae which are only slightly longer than the body. Each segment of the long, 11-segmented antennae, is basally marked with white or light blue bands. The pronotum (first segment of the thorax) has a pair of stout spines extending from its sides.

DAMAGE

The majority of damage associated with CLHB is caused by the larval stages which feed and tunnel in the woody portion of the host plant trunk. The wounds created during the course of feeding increase the host susceptibility to various secondary plant pathogens. Later instar larvae have stronger mouthparts and are able to burrow deep into the wood and create irregular tunnels that interfere with the water and nutrient transportation resulting in rapid tree decline. As compared to the younger trees, older trees with larger trunk diameters are able to sustain more damage. Although adults do feed on leaves and the bark of twigs, the damage is usually not considered severe.



Photo by Plant Protection Service, bugwood.org



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