ENTOMOLOGY

Chairman: LELAND CHANDLER, Purdue University
JACK R. MUNSEE, Indiana State University, was elected chairman for 1969

NOTES

A Japanese Weevil Discovered in Indiana.

DONALD L. SCHUDER, Purdue University.—An infestation of adult Japanese weevils, *Pseudocneorhinus bifasciatus* Roelefs, was reported[1] by a homeowner in Vincennes on June 26, 1968. (The owner had noticed the insect's damage in 1967.) Investigation revealed adults to be common in a ½ city block area and causing foliar damage to mock orange, privet, rose, spirea and weigela and other shrubs.

This weevil, native to Japan, was first reported in the U. S. in 1923 in Connecticut. It is now known from Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia, on the eastern coast of the United States. The Indiana record is the first report from the midwest.

The host list of this omnivorous pest is extensive and includes the following trees, shrubs, flowers, fruit and vegetables: Ash (white), citrus sp., elm, hackberry, hemlock, mimosa, oak, azalea, barberry (Japanese), deutzia, camelia, clematis, firethorn, forsythia, honeysuckle, ivy (English), lilac, mahania, mock orange, mountain laurel, privet (California and Regels), rhododendron, rose, rose of Sharon, spirea (Anthony Waterer, vanhoutte), weigela, ageratum, chrysanthemum, fern, geranium, hibiscus, lilly-of-the-valley, veronica, lima beans and strawberry. The insect occurs in large numbers and cuts broad, rounded sections from the margins of the leaves resulting in a crenulated appearance. Injury can be extensive and death of hemlocks and rose bushes has been reported. The insect feeds in the daytime.

The weevil is parthenogenetic and the wing covers are fused so that it cannot fly. It is robust, grey in color and the elytra are crossed by two blackbands. Adults are present from early June until freezing weather. Eggs are laid in partially eaten, curled, dried leaves. The immature stages are unknown.

Because of its omnivorous habits this insect constitutes a serious threat to the ornamental plantings in homeyards, cemeteries, golf courses, strawberry plantings and commercial nurseries. It can be controlled with early applications of 2.5 percent aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, malathion or parathion dusts according to Smith (J. Econ. Ent. 48: 628).

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[1] The infestation was reported to Robert Dolphin of the U.S.D.A. stationed at Vincennes. Identification was made by Rose Ella Warner of the U. S. National Museum.

Other papers read

Insects and Other Arthropods of Economic Importance in Indiana during 1968. ROGER T. HUBER and JOHN V. OSMUN, Purdue University.

Notes on the Biology of *Aedes flavescens* (Muller) in Indiana. R. E. SIVERLY, Ball State University.

The Artificial Introduction of Microorganisms into an Insect's Alimentary Canal. LOIS HERZOG and HAROLD L. ZIMMACK, Ball State University.

A Histological Study of the Bacteria *Escherichia coli* and *Serratia marcescens* in the Larval Stages of the European Corn Borer. ALBERT ESTERLINE, Ball State University.

Indiana Odonata—1968. B. ELWOOD MONTGOMERY, Purdue University.