

immediately above the trap site. These cockroaches represent the overflow of indoor populations from saturated indoor harborages. Several sites where *B. germanica* were trapped, however, were located as far as 15 m from the nearest building. A foraging range of this size is unlikely for a small cockroach such as *B. germanica*; therefore, the outdoor harborage sites of these cockroaches were probably overlooked. Survival of *B. germanica* outdoors is probably related to the warm, humid environment of the southeastern United States, particularly during the spring and summer. Since outdoor populations may lead to indoor infestations or reinfestations, thorough inspection and treatment of outdoor harborage sites, especially under infested indoor areas, may be advisable.

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FIRST RECORD OF THE CLEARWING MOTH,
CARMENTA ODDA (LEPIDOPTERA: SESIIDAE)
IN FLORIDA

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The clearwing moth, *Carmentia odda* (Sesiidae) was first described by Duckworth and Eichlin (1977) from a single specimen taken in a pheromone trap in Trenton, Edgefield, Co., South Carolina. It responded to the pheromone, *Z*, *Z*-3,13-otadecadienyl acetate, first developed by Tumlinson et al. (1974). Since that date additional specimens were taken by the junior author in South Carolina during August 1985 and an additional specimen in Georgia during June 1983.

During the spring and summer months of 1985, several synthetic pheromones dispersed from rubber septa (500 micrograms per treatment) were used for sampling

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clearwing moths at numerous locations in the Florida Panhandle. The treatments used were:

- 1) *E,Z*-3,13-octadecadienyl acetate
- 2) *Z,Z*-3,13-octadecadienyl acetate
- 3) 50:50 combination of (1) and (2)
- 4) *E,Z*-2,13-octadecadienyl acetate
- 5) *E,Z*-3,13-octadecadienyl alcohol
- 6) *E,Z*-2,13-octadecadienyl alcohol
- 7) 50:50 combination of (5) and *Z,Z*-3,13-octadecadienyl alcohol
- 8) 50:50 combination of (2) and (5)

Approximately 100 water traps were placed at regular intervals in virtually all the different types of habitats available.

On June 1, 1985 a trap baited with *Z,Z*-3,13-octadecadienyl acetate, located on State Highway 20 at Black Creek in Walton County, yielded a single specimen of *Carmenta odda*. The trap was situated in an open floodplain area recently bulldozed free of trees and surrounded by second-growth hardwoods including oaks, sweetgum, sweetbay, loblolly bay, redbay and red maple.

Three other sesiids taken in the same trap were *Synanthedon rubrofascia* (Hy. Edwards), *Synanthedon sapygaeformis* (Walker), and *Podosesia syringae* (Harris). Other pheromones at the same site and date recorded *Synanthedon decipiens* (Hy. Edwards), *Synanthedon arkansasensis* Duckworth and Eichlin, *Synanthedon pictipes* (Grote and Robinson), and *Sannina uroceriformis* Walker.

A second specimen of *C. odda* was taken on 2 June 1985 in a trap located along State Highway 81, 4 miles south of Ponce de Leon in Walton County. The site is an old abandoned field invaded with young oaks about 10 years old. It was attracted to a lure consisting of 50% *ZZ*-3,13-octadecadien-1-ol acetate and 50% *E,Z*-3,13-octadecadienyl acetate. The only other sesiid captured in the same trap was *S. rubrofascia*. Other pheromones at the same site and date recorded *S. uroceriformis*, *P. syringae*, and *Synanthedon fatifera* Hodges. The 2 localities yielding *C. odda* are approximately 12 air miles apart.

Carmenta odda has never been previously recorded for Florida. It is now known to occur in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, but must be considered among the rarest of clearwing moths based on specimens known to science (only 6). Perhaps more extensive collecting with synthetic pheromones will eventually change this situation.

T. D. Eichlin (Division of Plant Industry, California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento, California) identified the specimens of *C. odda*.

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